8/5/7

REPORT

ON THE

Progress of Education in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1932-33.

00133088

SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
BIHAR AND ORISSA, PATNA,
1933.

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REPORT

ON THE

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN BIHAR AND ORISSA

FOR THE YEAR

1932-33.

CHAPTER I.—Introductory.

The area covered by the report is unchanged. A small correction has been made in the figures for the population.

2. The two following tables compare the main statistics for 1932-33 with those for the previous year:—

I.—General summary of educational institutions and scholars for the year 1932-33.

Area in square miles—83,142.			Percentage of male scholars to male population, female scholars to female population and total number of scholars to total population.				
				In recognized institutions.		In all institutions.	
				1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Population	...	18,794,138	Male scholars ...	4·88	4·94	5·15	5·24
Males	...	18,883,438	Female ,, ...	·63	·67	·67	·71
Total	...	37,677,573	Total ...	2·75	2·80	2·90	2·97

I.—General summary of educational institutions and scholars for the year 1932-33—concld.

Recognized Institutions.	Institutions.			Scholars.			Stages of instructions of scholars in 1933.
	1932.	1933.	Increase or decrease.	1932.	1933.	Increase or decrease.	
University ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
FOR MALES.							
Arts colleges* ...	10	10	...	3,574	3,526	—48	(*a*) 1,279 (*b*) 2,247
Professional colleges	7	7	...	921	914†	—7	
High schools ...	169	177	+8	48,034	50,104	+2,070	(*c*) 41,821 (*d*) 8,283
Middle schools ...	710	754	+44	76,527	81,523	+4,996	(*c*) 36,528 (*d*) 44,995
Primary schools ...	25,124	25,011	—113	820,773	827,162	+6,389	(*c*) 372 (*d*) 826,790
Special schools ...	506	514	+8	18,335	18,677	+342	
Totals ...	26,526	26,473	—53	968,164	981,906	+13,742	
FOR FEMALES.							
Arts colleges ...	1	1	...	5	7	+2	(*b*) 7
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	
High schools ...	7	7	...	1,822	1,913	+91	(*c*) 656 (*d*) 1,257
Middle schools ...	32	33	+1	5,186	5,522	+336	(*c*) 848 (*d*) 4,674
Primary schools ...	2,447	2,415	—32	62,830	64,069	+1,239	(*c*) 44 (*d*) 64,025
Special schools ...	22	23	+1	627	873	+246	
Totals ...	2,509	2,479	—30	70,470	72,384	+1,914	
UNRECOGNIZED SCHOOLS.							
For males ...	1,984	2,192	+208	52,029	58,457	+6,428	
For females ...	194	251	+57	4,160	5,474	+1,314	
Totals ...	2,178	2,443	+265	56,189	63,931	+7,742	
GRAND TOTALS...	31,213	31,395	+182	1,094,823	1,118,221	+23,398	

* Includes the figures for the Science College.

† Besides these, 28 post-graduate students of Arts and Science Colleges were reading in the Law College also.

(*a*) In graduate or post-graduate classes. (*b*) In intermediate classes. (*c*) In the secondary stage.

(*d*) In the primary stage.

II.—General summary of expenditure on education for the year 1932-33.

	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure		
	1931-32.	1932-33.	Increase or decrease.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Direction and inspection.	9,90,217	9,32,176	—58,041	99·16	·14	...
University ...	2,94,097	3,19,905	+25,808	7·66	...	74·16
Board of secondary and intermediate education.	4,697	4,072	—625	100	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	27,90,428	19,91,983	—7,98,445	27·41	24·89	14·20
Totals ...	40,79,439	32,48,136	—8,31,303	46·15	15·30	16·01
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.						
Arts colleges ...	12,05,650	11,75,549	—30,101	71·22	...	26·77
Professional colleges ...	5,63,773	8,93,334	+3,29,561	88·10	...	11·12
High schools ...	22,89,936	23,02,154	+12,218	27·70	...	61·81
Middle schools ...	15,09,420	16,37,636	+68,216	6·36	40·54	41·07
Primary schools ...	51,94,858	50,10,886	—1,83,972	·93	68·11	16·86
Special schools ...	15,67,682	14,98,136	—69,546	66·08	·10	3·43
Totals ...	1,23,91,319	1,25,17,695	+1,26,376	27·18	32·58	27·21
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.						
Arts colleges ...	6,520	5,879	—641	95·03	...	4·97
Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools ...	1,79,135	1,78,349	—786	56·47	...	32·31
Middle schools ...	1,50,398	1,68,842	+18,444	37·76	...	10·63
Primary schools ...	5,08,428	5,03,905	—4,523	7·70	68·55	6·50
Special schools ...	76,566	85,957	+9,391	71·78	...	·97
Totals ...	9,21,047	9,42,932	+21,885	28·69	36·64	11·61
(*a*) Grand totals ...	1,73,91,805	1,67,08,763	—6,83,042	30·96	29·45	24·15

(*a*) The figures in columns 9—13 against this side-head include both direct and indirect expenditure.

11.—General summary of expenditure on education for the year 1932-33 —concld.

	Percentage of expenditure from—		Cost per scholar to—				
	Other sources.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total cost per scholar.
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction and inspection.	·70	...	...	...	...	...
University ...	18·18	...	...	...	...	...
Board of secondary and intermediate education.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	33·50	...	...	...	..	...
Totals ...	22·54	...	...	...	...	...
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.						
Arts colleges ...	2·01	237 7 1	...	89 3 10	6 11 5	333 6 4
Professional colleges ..	·78	861 0 8	...	108 11 4	7 10 3	977 6 3
High schools ...	10·49	12 11 8	...	28 6 4	4 13 2	45 15 2
Middle schools ...	12·03	1 4 5	8 2 4	8 4 0	2 6 8	20 1 5
Primary schools ...	14·10	0 0 11	4 2 0	1 0 4	0 13 8	6 0 11
Special schools ...	30·39	53 0 1	0 1 4	2 12 0	24 6 0	80 3 5
Totals. ...	13·03	3 7 5	4 2 6	3 7 6	1 10 7	12 12 0
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.						
Arts colleges ...	...	793 2 4	...	41 11 5	...	839 13 9
Professional colleges....	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools ...	11·22	52 10 5	...	30 2 0	10 7 3	93 3 8
Middle schools. ...	51·61	11 8 9	...	3 4 0	15 12 6	30 9 3
Primary schools ...	17·25	0 9 8	5 6 3	0 8 2	1 5 9	7 13 10
Special schools ...	27·25	70 10 9	...	0 15 4	26 13 4	98 7 5
Totals ...	23·06	3 11 10	4 12 4	1 8 2	3 0 1	13 0 5
(a) Grand totals .	15·44	4 14 6	4 10 8	3 13 3	2 7 2	15 13 7

(a) The figures in columns 9—13 against this side-head include both direct and indirect expenditure.

3. The outstanding feature is the decline in the total expenditure by Rs. 6,83,042 and in the expenditure from public funds by Rs. 5,66,383. This decline is due to the ten per cent deduction from the pay of Government officers and from the grants to local bodies for primary education. The number of recognized schools fell by 83, but the total number of schools rose by 182: the number of pupils in recognized institutions rose by 15,656 and in unrecognized institutions by 7,742, a total of 23,398.

4. As usual, I have attached to the General Tables two appendices, one showing the percentage of Indian children at school to the total Indian population for each district separately and one giving details as to the number of *madrasas*, *maktabs*, *tols* and Sanskrit *pathshalas*.

5. No educational Bill was considered by the Legislative Council during the year and only one resolution connected with education was moved. This resolution asked Government to include biology as one of the subjects to be taught in the Science College. It was withdrawn on the assurance that Government recognized the importance of the subject and that the University had already taken up the matter. The education budget was passed without modification. The number of questions asked about educational matters, if the different sub-heads of a question are reckoned as separate questions, was 229. In the previous year the figure was 104 and in the year before 49.

6. The year was not marked by any events of outstanding importance but, apart from the reduction in expenditure already noticed, the following points perhaps deserve special mention:—

(1) the reconstitution of the University bodies in accordance with the Patna University (Amendment) Act, 1932;
(2) the holding of the annual meeting of the Indian Science Congress at Patna;
(3) the opening of Honours classes in English at the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College and of degree classes in geography at Patna College;
(4) the rapid increase in the number of secondary schools;
(5) the continued progress in the education of Indian girls;
(6) the restoration of the posts of four special inspecting officers for the education of the depressed classes; and
(7) the reappointment of the school medical officers.

CHAPTER II.—Controlling Agencies.

7. Mr. H. Lambert was in charge of the office of Director up to 25th October, 1932. Mr. S. C. Tripathi, who was Deputy Director throughout the year, acted also as Director from the 26th to the 28th October. I returned from leave on October 29th and remained in charge for the rest of the year. Miss P. A. D'Abreu worked as inspectress of schools throughout the year except for the period from May 23rd to July 2nd, when she was on leave.

8. Four posts in the Indian Educational Service were abolished during the year. The number of posts still left in that service, including the post of Director, is now 20. The number of officers in the service is 20 also. One officer retired during the year under the premature retirement rules.

9. The number of posts in class I of the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service (excluding the post of Director, which is outside the cadre) was reduced from 46 to 45, owing to the transfer of the professorship of history at the Ravenshaw College from class I to class II. Of these 45 posts, 19 must be kept in abeyance so long as there are 19 officers, excluding the Director, in the Indian Educational Service; 2 are held by officers on special grades of pay; 16, including the 4 posts for women, have been filled by the appointment of officers to class I, and the others are either held temporarily by officers in class II or are in abeyance.

10. The sanctioned number of posts in the women's branch of class II is still ten but the number in the men's branch of classes II and III together rose from 168 to 169 owing to the transfer of the professorship of history at the Ravenshaw College to this class. The post of lecturer in primary education at the Patna training college, which was first created on a temporary basis, has been made permanent. One post of a master in the Ranchi zila school has been held in abeyance owing to a fall in the number of pupils.

11. The number of posts in the upper division of the subordinate educational service remains 108. In the lower division the number of permanent posts rose from 576 to 580, the increase being due to the revival of three posts of sub-inspectors of schools and of one post of an assistant master in place of four ungraded posts.

12. The number of posts in the vernacular teachers' service rose during the year from 360 to 361 owing to the creation of a new post for the Puri middle vernacular girls' school in place of an ungraded post.

13. The sanctioned number of posts in the ministerial service remains 206. This figure excludes one typist at the Reformatory school and eleven probationers, of whom five hold temporary posts. The scheme for raising the pay of the clerks in single-clerk offices is still in abeyance.

14. The number of special inspecting officers for Muhammadan education and of inspecting *maulavís* remains 5 and 24, respectively, as last year. The four posts of special inspecting officers for schools for the depressed classes, which were abolished last year, were revived making the total number of such inspectors five. The number of physical training instructors is five also.

15. The number of ungraded posts retained in lieu of posts in the subordinate educational service fell from 22 to 18.

16. The cost of "Direction" fell from Rs. 1,26,249 to Rs. 1,06,098 and that of "Inspection" from Rs. 8,63,968 to Rs. 8,26,078.

17. The number of days spent on tour by the inspectors of schools was 193 in Patna, 181 in Tirhut, 162 in Bhagalpur, 153 in Orissa and 159 in Chota Nagpur.

18. Although no instances of friction between the officers of the department and the local bodies were noticed during the year, the reports again indicate that in several ways matters are not satisfactory. It cannot be expected that on individual questions there should always be agreement

between the educational staff and the local bodies, though, as one chairman remarks, differences of opinion would probably be less frequent if both the inspecting staff and the local bodies would remember that it is the advancement of education which is important and not their own prestige. On the other hand, there are complaints of a general nature which appear to me to indicate that the present arrangements for the management of primary education require a thorough overhaul. Among other things I may mention the following:—

(1) In many cases primary education is now controlled by union boards or union committees which have neither education committees nor educational advisers. Mention is made that one such board, without reference to any educational officer, has removed two teachers, transferred several others and reduced the pay of its teachers below the minima fixed by Government. Some of the teachers working under one union board in the Monghyr district were not paid during the last ten months of the year.

(2) Even where local bodies have educational committees or advisers, these are by no means always consulted. The education committee of the Madhubani local board, for instance, never met during the year. Even if the committees meet, they are sometimes only consulted on matters such as the purchase of books, while cases of appointment, leave, transfer and the like are dealt with by the chairmen or vice-chairmen.

(3) Transfers of teachers are still much too common. One District Officer writes :—

It is absurd to suggest that about 650 transfers made during the year under review were in the interests of the schools themselves. These transfers merely represent the wayward instincts of some of the members of the district board as countenanced by the chairman.

There are complaints of this kind from several districts.

(4) There are several complaints that untrained teachers are appointed or given stipends when trained teachers are available, and that stipends are given without that reference to the district inspector which is required by the statutory rules.

So far as I can gather, the majority of the complaints are made not against the district boards but against the local boards or union boards, or rather against the chairmen or vice-chairmen of those boards, who often seem to act in an irresponsible way. I had hoped that before now some of the district boards would have had the courage to take back the control of education from those local boards which have shown themselves unfit to exercise it, but no instance of the kind has yet occurred and I understand that it would be difficult to secure action of this sort owing to the manner in which the district boards are constituted. On the other hand, primary education is a matter of national importance and, if the local bodies, as at present constituted, cannot be trusted to use their powers in the best interests of education, it seems to me that it will be necessary to set up in each district a statutory authority for this special purpose. Such an authority, consisting of representatives of the local bodies and nominees of the Government, would be able, unlike the district boards, to devote its

whole time to education, and, since its members would be drawn from all parts of the district, would be more likely to act in an impartial way than some of the agencies by which education is now controlled.

CHAPTER III.—Patna University*.

19. His Excellency Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., retired from the Chancellorship on the 6th April 1932, when His Excellency Sir James David Sifton, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., became the Chancellor.

20. The Senate and the Syndicate were reconstituted under the Patna University Act of 1917 as amended by Bihar and Orissa Act I of 1932. The new Senate consists of 103 Fellows against 93 Fellows in the old Senate. Under the new constitution the Fellows are divided into four classes. Class I, the *ex-officio* Fellows, has now nineteen members. Class II, Fellows for life, consists of (*i*) persons whom the Chancellor may appoint up to the number of five on the ground that they have rendered eminent services to the cause of education, and (*ii*) persons who have given, whether in one or more instalments, a sum of not less than one lakh of rupees to or for the purposes of the University or of a college. The number of Fellows in the first of these two classes is now two and in the second seven. Class III consists of the Representative Fellows of whom (*i*) twenty-five are elected by the teaching staffs of the colleges, (*ii*) five by teachers of schools, (*iii*) twenty by registered graduates, (*iv*) five by Associations empowered to elect representatives, and (*v*) five by the members of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council. Class IV consists of nominated Fellows, who number fifteen.

21. The number of members of the Syndicate remains stationary at 18. Seven seats on the Syndicate have been reserved by statute for persons who are not members of the staff of any college or school.

22. A general election to the Senate was held on the 18th October 1932, and elections to the Syndicate were held on the 25th November 1932. The reconstituted Senate and Syndicate came into office on the expiry of the terms of office of the old Senate and Syndicate on 24th November, 1932, and 15th December, 1932, respectively.

23. One member vacated his seat on the Syndicate in consequence of his ceasing to be a member of the staff of a college, and the vacancy was filled by a fresh election in March.

24. Though the calendar year 1932 closed with a deficit of Rs. 1,407, there is no room for anxiety about the financial position of the University. The small deficit, which was caused by abnormal expenditure on travelling allowance due to the extra Senate meeting in August, 1932, and by the payment of arrear printing charges, was met from the Government grant for establishment for the first quarter of 1933. The sale of Government Promissory notes from the Reserve Fund up to the value of Rs. 17,000, provided for in the budget for 1932 to meet part of the cost of constructing quarters for the Registrar and Assistant Registrar, was not found

*Contributed by the Registrar.

necessary, the entire cost of the project being met from the year's income. The Government grant was reduced from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 18,000 ; this loss of income was met mainly by a cut in the salary of the staff. The Reserve Fund of Rs. 1,48,800 in Government Promissory notes remained intact.

25. The twentieth session of the Indian Science Congress was held at Patna in the first week of January, 1932. The Government contributed Rs. 2,500 and the University Rs. 1,000 towards its expenses.

26. The University subscription for membership of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire was raised from £25 to £50 and that to the Inter-University Board was reduced from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 750.

27. The four research scholarships paid from the interest on the Research Scholarship Fund of Rs. 1,04,000 were held in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine and Engineering.

28. Mr. W. G. Lacey, I.C.S., the University Reader for the session 1932-33, delivered a series of lectures on the Census operations of 1931 in Bihar and Orissa.

29. A " Srimati Ramkishori Medal " for proficiency in Hindi at the M. A. examination was endowed by Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha and a " Sifton Hindi Gold Medal " for proficiency in Hindi at the B. A. examination by Rai Bahadur Ram Ran Vijaya Sinha. A " Sifton Urdu Gold Medal " for proficiency in Urdu at the B.A. examination and a " Macpherson Gold Medal " for proficiency in Chemistry at the B.Sc. (Honours) examination were endowed by Mr. Ali Hasan, Barrister-at-Law. The Hon'ble Sir Ganesh Datta Singh, Kt., endowed a medal designated " The Stephenson Gold Medal in Surgery ".

30. Of the new measures sanctioned by the Senate during the year under review, the following may be mentioned :—

(*i*) The Cambridge School Certificate examination was recognized as equivalent to the Matriculation of Patna University, and drawing and manual training were included in the Matriculation course.

(*ii*) The admission of the Ravenshaw College to the B. Sc. Honours standard in physics, chemistry and botany and that of the Ranchi zila school in respect of its intermediate classes were extended for a further period of two years with effect from the session 1933-34.

(*iii*) Admission was granted to the Ravenshaw College up to the intermediate standard in Oriya as a principal subject, to Patna College and the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College up to the same standard in Hindi as a principal subject, and to the Bihar National College up to the B. A. Pass standard in Economics, with effect from the session 1933-34.

31. During the year under report 118 applications were dealt with by the Secretary of the University Students' Information Bureau.

32. The following table shows the results of the different examinations held by the University in the years 1931-32 and 1932-33. Figures for candidates from the Orissa States are excluded :—

Serial no.	Name of examination.	1931-32.				1932-33.			
		Month and year in which held.	Number of candidates.		Percentage of success.	Month and year in which held.	Number of candidates.		Percentage of success.
			Sent up.	Passed.			Sent up.	Passed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Matriculation	June 1931 ..	1,505	420	27·9	June 1932 ..	1,025	286	27·9
		February 1932	3,837	1,362	35·5	February 1933	4,093	1,149	28·1
2	S. L. C. ..	February 1932	78	38	48·7	February 1933	79	32	40·5
3	I. A. ..	June 1931 ..	428	149	34·8	June 1932 ..	180	78	43·3
		February 1932	771	277	35·9	February 1933	847	316	37·3
4	B. A. (Pass)	June 1931 ..	339	77	22·7	June 1932 ..	140	55	39·3
		February 1932	396	118	29·8	February 1933	456	122	26·8
5	B. A. (Honours)	February 1932	113	50	44·3	February 1933	136	55	40·4
6	M. A. ..	July 1931 ..	108	61	56·5	July 1932 ..	111	70	63·1
7	I. Sc. ..	June 1931 ..	205	58	28·3	June 1932 ..	116	40	34·4
		February 1932	379	133	35·1	February 1933	409	148	36·2
8	B. Sc. (Pass)..	June 1931 ..	30	10	33·3	June 1932 ..	17	7	41·2
		February 1932	36	8	22·2	February 1933	64	19	29·7
9	B. Sc. (Honours)	February 1932	21	13	61·9	February 1933	32	11	34·4
10	M. Sc. ..	July 1931 ..	22	7	31·8	July 1932 ..	14	10	71·4
11	Preliminary B. L.	June 1931 ..	262	93	35·5	June 1932 ..	228	70	33·7
		January 1932	250	61	24·4	January 1933	233	59	25·3
12	Final B. L. ..	June 1931 ..	146	65	44·5	June 1932 ..	175	45	25·7
		January 1932	144	27	18·7	January 1933	171	93	54·4
13	M. L. ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	I. C. E. ..	March 1932 ..	32	30	93·75	March 1933 ..	24	22	91·7
15	B. C. E. ..	March 1932 ..	22	19	86·4	March 1933 ..	26	17	65·4
16	First M. B., B. S.	December 1931	38	33	86·8	December 1932	36	24	66·7
		March 1932 ..	5	5	100	March 1933 ..	12	12	100
17	Second M. B., B. S.	September 1931	40	24	60	September 1932	39	22	56·4
		March 1932 ..	86	53	61·6	March 1933 ..	84	47	56
18	Final M. B., B. S	September 1931	52	24	46·2	September 1932	54	21	38·9
		March 1932 ..	64	31	48·7	March 1933 ..	67	23	34·3
19	M. D. ..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
20	L. T. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Diploma in Education.	April 1932 ..	*102	*78	76·5	March 1933 ..	77	66	85·7
22	B. Ed. ..	April 1932 ..	* 4	*3	75	March 1933 ..	6	4	66·7

* These examinations were held just after the close of the year but the figures were shown in last year's statement.

CHAPTER IV.—Arts and Science Colleges.

33. There was no change in the number of arts and science colleges, there being 7 first-grade and 4 second-grade colleges as before. The roll number declined from 3,579 to 3,533. The figures for direct expenditure show a fall from Rs. 12,12,170 to Rs. 11,81,428, but the fall would have been much larger had not certain colleges formerly classed their expenditure on apparatus as indirect. The savings are due chiefly to the 10 per cent cut in the salary of Government servants and an equivalent reduction in the grants to the aided colleges.

34. *Patna College.*—The number on the rolls fell from 711 to 656, of whom 127 were post-graduate students and 25 were reading law also. There were two lady students. The fall in numbers is due to fewer students joining the 5th year and more dropping out after failure at the test examinations.

35. The college was affiliated up to the B.A. standard in geography with effect from July 1932, though the staff in that subject still consists only of one lecturer and one part-time assistant. It is to be affiliated in Hindi as a principal subject up to the intermediate standard in July 1933. The economics staff was strengthened by the return of Dr. Gyan Chand from study leave abroad, and Mr. F. Rahman, a State scholar, joined the English staff in August. The retirement of Mr. P. O. Whitlock at the end of the year will be a loss to the college, where he had done useful work both as a teacher and as an administrator. The Principal mentions several publications, written by members of the staff. He also complains again of the interruption of work due to service on juries, e.g. of the two teachers of mathematics one was absent from August to February.

36. The scheme for the medical examination of the students was more successful, more students taking advantage of the medical officer's advice.

37. A number of minor improvements were made in the college buildings and grounds. The lower hall of the old building has been converted into an annexe to the library. The discipline and general tone of the college were excellent.

38. *Ravenshaw College.*—The number of students fell from 500 to 491, this number including 2 lady students and 58 in the law classes. The decline in the numerical strength is attributed by the Principal to the prevalent economic depression. There were only 198 boarders in the hostels, although there is accommodation for 384. The Principal considers that the chief problem which will have to be tackled in the administration of the college is the question of hostel life *versus* life in the *bazar*, in messes or with recognized guardians. One cause of the decline in the hostel population is undoubtedly poverty, but there are many students who live outside the hostels so that they may be less strictly supervised.

39. The college is to be affiliated in Oriya as a principal subject up to the intermediate standard in July 1933. The experiment of teaching honours in physics, chemistry and botany with the help of four research scholars is to be continued for another two years.

40. The old boys' association continued to function successfully and arranged a valuable programme of lectures.

41. *Greer Bhumihar Brahman College.*—There was a fall in the roll number from 453 to 413. Here also the Principal speaks of "the unprecedented economic depression resulting in half-empty hostels". There were 133 boarders in the two hostels, though they have accommodation for 227. The discipline was good throughout the year with the exception of three cases of cheating at the test examination and one case of cheating at the annual examination.

42. Classes in English honours were opened in July 1932, with 14 students in the 3rd year, and in July, 1933, the college is to be affiliated in Hindi as a principal subject up to the intermediate standard The honours classes in mathematics have been closed. A class in French has been formed in order to offer an additional subject of examination for I.Sc. students. The Principal himself takes this class.

43. *Science College.*—There was a rise in the roll number from 329 to 347, of whom 32 were in the post-graduate classes, including 4 students who were reading law also. The number of boarders is 188.

44. The annual session of the Science Congress for 1933 was held mainly in the Science College. This caused some interruption of work, but gave a valuable impetus and inspiration to the staff and students. The work of the physics department was seriously hampered by cases of theft of parts of apparatus by students during the practical classes. This has necessitated the removal of all apparatus from the working benches and the issue of it on loan to individual students. The college greatly needs a water-supply for its grounds.

45. *Bihar National College.*—The number on the rolls fell from 684 to 681. The university inspectors have recommended the opening of a gymnasium with a physical instructor, the completion of the arts block and of new science lecture theatres, and improvements to the latrines and urinals. The last-mentioned item is particularly necessary.

46. Service in the university training corps is growing popular and the college platoon gained the first prize in the annual camp at Hazaribagh.

47. A separate girls' section of the first year class was opened. It is a moot point whether separate lectures are really necessary.

48. *Tej Narayan Jubilee College.*—The roll rose from 498 to 560, and the number of boarders from 169 to 175. I attribute these very satisfactory figures largely to the reputation which the college is gaining under its present Principal.

49. The hostels continue to suffer from an insufficient supply of water and electric light. The extension of the science block, which is urgently needed, is still awaiting the provision of funds; indeed it is difficult to find sufficient money to keep the present buildings in proper repair.

50. The college celebrated its Founder's Day for the first time in February 1933.

51. *St. Columba's College.*—The roll fell from 209 to 206. The discipline was good except for a case of theft which was duly punished. The attendance at lectures is improving.

52. A meteorological observatory has been established in the college with the Principal as superintendent and a member of the staff as observer.

53. *Ranchi zila school.*—The roll rose from 78 to 79, but the increase is more apparent than real, being due to the fact that fewer students were struck off the roll in January for failure at the test examination.

54. The Principal calls attention to the decrease in the number of aboriginal students. There is now no non-Christian aboriginal on the roll and only nine aboriginal Christians.

55. *Diamond Jubilee College.*—The roll fell from 61 to 49. The income from the Ulao endowment is in arrear to the extent of Rs. 3,079, a fact which is seriously hampering the regular payment of salaries.

56. *Nalanda College.*—The roll declined from 51 to 44. The Principal asks for a larger room for the growing library and for a better common-room.

57. *Ravenshaw girls' school.*—The roll in the intermediate classes increased from 5 to 7, including two students living in the hostel. The university results have been satisfactory, the two candidates sent up in 1932, and the two sent up in 1933, having all been successful. The senior professor of mathematics at the Ravenshaw College has been teaching the first year class without remuneration.

58. The rules for the Provident Funds at aided colleges were thoroughly revised during the year.

CHAPTER V.—Professional Colleges.

59. *The Patna Law College.*—The roll fell from 333 to 282 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 60,960 to Rs. 47,067. The monthly fee was raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 in July, 1932, and, in consequence, the income from fees rose from Rs. 36,062 to Rs. 37,224, in spite of the decrease in the roll. The staff was further reduced by two posts, the number of part time lecturers being now nine.

60. The plans and estimates for a new set of buildings are ready. Their construction must wait until funds are available. The want of a play-ground is keenly felt, the ground on the *maidan* having been abandoned owing to its distance from the college.

61. *Training Colleges.*—Fifty-five students (including 7 degree students) were admitted this year to the Patna Training College against 52 last year; the number of candidates who appeared at the entrance

examination rose from 222 to 265. Of those admitted, 50 completed their course. Eighteen stipends were given, including 3 for the degree course ; the non-stipendiary students were given a free loan of their text-books out of a special grant sanctioned for the purpose. The primary section of the college was placed on a permanent basis.

62. The hostel needs extending, since it can accommodate only 40 boarders and the number of students is more than 50.

63. The institution of a short course for actual teachers was sanctioned by Government as an experimental measure and will be tried next year.

64. As a measure of retrenchment, the number on the roll of the Cuttack Training College was reduced from 32 to 22, the number of stipends from 28 to 10, and the teaching staff from three to two, assisted by a part-time teacher of mathematics.

65. The number of boarders in the hostel was only 18, though there is accommodation for 30.

66. *Agricultural Colleges.*—There were 15 students under training at the Agricultural College and Research Institute at Pusa against 9 in the previous year.

67. *The Prince of Wales Medical College*.*—The year under review completes the seventh session of the college from its inception in 1925. During the year 131 applications were received for admission to the college. Forty students were admitted to the first year class and one admission was made to the second year class on a transfer certificate from the Medical College at Calcutta, bringing the total on the rolls to 264. Out of this number 137 were provided with accommodation in the college hostel, 39 were living in recognized students' residences and 88 with local guardians or parents.

68. Fifty-one students were sent up for the Final M. B., B. S. Examination, Part II, of whom 17 were successful.

69. An endowment was made during the period under report by the Hon'ble Sir Ganesh Datta Singh, Kt., for the award of a gold medal to the student of the college who stands first in Surgery at the Final M. B., B. S. Examination. The medal will be called the " Stephenson Gold Medal ".

70. The discipline and health of the students in the college and in the hostels were good. The students took an active part in various games.

71. The total number of students on the roll was 264 and the average daily attendance 218·42. This is satisfactory. The average cost per student was Rs. 882·8 against Rs. 1,241·8 last year.

72. During the year under report 60 new books were added to the library, raising the total number to 1,405. Forty-six journals have been subscribed for, including the quarterly Index Medicus, which is an invaluable up-to-date publication introduced this year, as also a couple

*Contributed by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

of periodicals on Psychology out of the Berkeley-Hill Medal Fund. The back volumes of the former for 10 years, purchased at a concession rate, have allayed a long-felt want. The grant for the library was cut down by Rs. 500 on account of the financial stringency and the sum of Rs. 2,500 allotted has been fully used.

73. The college was in charge of Lt.-Col. D. Coutts, M.B., I.M.S., throughout the year.

74. *The Bihar College of Engineering.**—The college is now one of the premier Engineering institutions in India, its graduates having become eligible to appear at the competitive examinations for recruitment to the Indian Service of Engineers and the Superior Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Branches of the Indian Posts and Telegraph Department. The courses of instruction for the subordinate civil engineering classes have been thoroughly revised.

75. The number of new admissions to the college was 97, i.e., 30 to the Civil Engineering Class, 46 to the Subordinate Class and 21 to the Industrial Diploma Class. The Industrial Diploma Class appears to be attracting young men of good middle-class families. There was a falling off in the number of applications for admission to the Degree class due chiefly to the prevailing depression and unemployment. The total strength of the college on the 31st March, 1933, was 265 against 252 in the previous year.

76. During the year under review 26 students of the Degree Class sat at the examination under the revised Regulations and 17 passed. Out of 24 sent up for the I. C. E. and 31 for the final subordinate examination, 24 and 20 passed, respectively. Students of the Subordinate Engineering Class of the Bihar College of Engineering secured the third and fourth positions in the combined Board Examination and were rendered eligible for two out of the four guaranteed posts in the Public Works Department.

77. As a measure of retrenchment the post of the costs clerk was abolished and a reduction was also made in the workshop-earning grant.

78. There was no special grant for apparatus, but laboratory equipment urgently required was purchased from ordinary revenue.

79. The Prince of Wales Scholarship was awarded to Babu Harihar Banarji, who stood first in the B. C. E. examination of 1932. He proceeded to England for practical training in August, 1932.

80. Munsifs' and pleaders' survey classes and examinations were held as usual in January and February.

81. *The Bihar and Orissa Veterinary College*†.—The college entered upon its third session on the 1st of July, 1932, the special feature of

*Contributed by the Director of Industries.

†Contributed by the Director of Veterinary Services.

the new session being the institution of the Post-Graduate or Refresher course of study. Ten new students joined the Diploma Course, while 7, including 4 officers of the Bihar and Orissa Civil Veterinary Department, and 2 from Hyderabad (Deccan), one of whom belonged to the Provincial Service, joined the Refresher Course. The total number of Diploma students at the beginning of the session was 46 against 53 in the last session.

82. Two students left the college during the first term, thus reducing the total number to 44 at the end of the session. This number was made up of 29 students from this province, 6 stipendiaries from the United Provinces, 7 scholars from Hyderabad State, one private student from the United Provinces and one from the Central Provinces.

83. All the students except two lived in the college hostels and their general health was satisfactory.

84. All the post-graduate students, except one private student who died while on leave, were awarded certificates of proficiency at the end of the course which was completed on 23rd December 1932.

85. The results of the Annual and Diploma Examinations for the session, which were conducted as usual by a Board of Examiners, were eminently satisfactory, the percentage of passes being 75 per cent in the 1st year class, 72 per cent in the 2nd year class and 83 per cent in the final class. Fifteen students got Diplomas as "Graduates of the Bihar and Orissa Veterinary College" and two of them also gained Distinction in Veterinary Medicine.

86. The college hospital continued to do good work and made satisfactory progress in all directions. Government were pleased to declare this hospital as an infirmary for the treatment and care of animals under the Cruelty to Animals Act.

87. The Research Laboratory vigorously continued research work on selected diseases, and important discoveries were made regarding the etiology of *kumri*.

88. Inoculation against rinderpest by the "goat virus alone" method and a double intradermal tuberculin test were carried out by the laboratory staff on the cows and buffaloes of the Dinapur Military Dairy.

CHAPTER VI.—Secondary Education.

89. Including middle vernacular schools, the total number of secondary schools of all classes for boys and girls, both Indian and European, rose from 918 with 131,569 pupils to 971 with 139,062 pupils, and the direct expenditure rose from Rs. 41,88,889 to Rs. 42,86,981. The figures for the three classes of secondary schools for

Indian boys during the year under report and the previous year were as follows :—

—	High schools.		Middle English schools.		Middle vernacular schools.	
	1931-32.	1932 33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of schools	166	174	581	641	129	113
Number of pupils	47,572	49,682	63,012	69,633	13,515	11,890
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct expenditure	21,87,065	21,99,643	13,44,156	14,25,542	2,25,264	2,12,094

90. The increase of eight in the number of high schools and of 60 in the number of middle English schools, in spite of the economic depression, is at first sight striking, but the economic depression is in fact partly responsible, because so many educated men are out of employment and are therefore ready to take up teacherships even on low pay. The tendency for middle vernacular schools to disappear continues. It may be that a limitation to the number of high and middle English schools would be to the advantage of the country as a whole, for undoubtedly English education tends to draw men away from their village homes in the hope of a more interesting and more remunerative career in a town. On the other hand, the increase in the number of these schools is rendering it possible for every promising student to secure an English education without going far from his home, and it is difficult to see either how recognition can fairly be refused to schools which are conducted efficiently without help from public funds or what course, other than to join a high school, is open to a boy who does well at a middle school. There are not many technical schools, nor could an unlimited number of pupils from such schools secure profitable employment. Of the new high schools that are springing up some are no doubt due, as one District Officer remarks, to unhealthy rivalry between petty zamindars, rather than to a genuine desire to improve the facilities for education, but the Board of Secondary Education is reasonably strict in granting recognition, and, as the supply of educated men available for teacherships increases, the wages of teachers will tend to fall still further and the starting of new schools will therefore be facilitated. The problem is one of real difficulty.

91. The new high schools are at Bikram in Patna, Tilothu in Shahabad, Siwan in Saran, Mahnar in Muzaffarpur, Rajnagar in Darbhanga, Samtoli in Ranchi, Dhanbad in Manbhum, Chakradharpur in Singhbhum and Nimapara in Puri. Recognition was again withdrawn from the school at Maheshpur in the Santal Parganas.

92. It is interesting to note that the number of girls attending high schools for Indian boys rose during the year from 6 to 10. For middle English schools the increase was from 379 to 557.

93. I submitted to Government in October a report on the experiments which have been in progress since the year 1925 of teaching history and geography in the four upper classes of high schools through the medium of the vernacular. The constant rise in the number of middle English schools has perhaps increased the importance of this problem, because the pupils of these schools often come to high schools with a very poor knowledge of English. Unfortunately the results are still inconclusive. This year I find that in two schools which have both English and vernacular sections 66 boys were sent up from the English sections, of whom 17 failed in English and 16 in history and geography: of 50 boys sent up from the vernacular sections, 28 failed in English and 11 in history and geography. The experiment of having one English section and one vernacular section is being continued in 20 schools, and those privately-managed schools, in which the whole school population speaks one vernacular, have still the option to teach through the medium of that vernacular only. The experiment of allowing one teacher to try to teach a class through the medium of two vernaculars at the same time has not been a success and has been abandoned except in one school. The difficulty of obtaining suitable text-books in the vernaculars is gradually disappearing.

94. It has not been possible to do much to widen the range of instruction at high schools, but a class in manual training has been opened at the Buxar high school and mention is made in the reports of two music classes at Bhagalpur and one at Patna. With the abolition of the school-leaving certificate examination, which will be held for the last time in the year 1934, the university has added manual training and domestic science to the list of subjects which may be taken up for matriculation.

95. One inspector severely criticises the low standard in vernacular composition which is now required at the matriculation examination. It would seem as if faults such as irrelevancy, verbosity, vagueness and insincerity are not penalised so long as there are no mistakes in the language itself.

96. A new hostel for the Godda high school was completed during the year. A large donation was received from Mr. C. Abdul Hakim of Madras for the improvement of the buildings of the Muslim Seminary, a high school at Cuttack, and another from the Maharaja Bahadur of Gidhaur for a hall for the Jamui high school. The managing committee of the Monghyr town school purchased the school building from its proprietor. Mahanth Darshan Das of Maniari made an endowment of Rs. 41,000 for the Sri Krishna Vidyalaya, a high school near Muzaffarpur.

97. The Board of Secondary Education met four times during the year. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 4,072, of which Rs. 2,699 represents the Board's share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations. The balance was spent in travelling. The Board has

appointed a sub-committee to consider whether any changes are necessary in the rules for grants to high schools. The annual allotment placed at the disposal of the Board for such grants was reduced by 4 per cent to Rs. 3,11,458. With this sum the Board aided 109 high schools, including 8 for girls, but in order to aid so many schools it had to give grants less by 5 per cent than those admissible.

98. The number of Government middle English schools remained seven, but that of middle English schools managed or aided by local bodies or by Government rose from 517 to 557. Two more local bodies, i.e., the Palamau district board and the Daltonganj municipality, have assumed charge of the middle English schools in the areas under their control. The average direct expenditure from public funds on a managed or aided middle English school fell from Rs. 1,032 to Rs. 1,031, while the average cost of a managed or aided middle vernacular school was Rs. 1,415.

99. One of the reports mentions that default fines are not charged in many middle schools and that the names of defaulters are not always removed from the rolls when they should be. I am afraid that the management of many of these schools is not at all efficient.

100. Good reports continue to be received of the progress made in the teaching of such subjects as agriculture, weaving and carpentry in middle schools. Particular mention is made of the agricultural class at Siddheswarpur in Cuttack and of the carpentry class at Jagannathpur in Singhbhum, where almost all the old furniture of the school has been converted into single desks. Several new classes for vocational subjects have been started during the year.

101. The School Examination Board met twice during the year. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 11,973, while Rs. 1,333 was received from fees and Rs. 1,037 from other sources.

CHAPTER VII.—Primary Education.

102. The number of primary schools of all classes for boys and girls, both Indian and European, fell from 27,571 to 27,426, but the number of pupils in them rose from 883,603 to 891,231; the direct expenditure fell from Rs. 57,03,286 to Rs. 55,14,791. The number of primary schools for Indian boys, with which this chapter is mainly concerned, fell from 25,114 to 25,004, but the number of pupils rose from 820,462 to 826,846; the direct expenditure fell from Rs. 51,56,809 to Rs. 49,77,160. The decline in the expenditure is due to the reduction in the grants to local bodies, which was necessitated by the financial stringency: the amount of the recurring grants for primary education given to these bodies was Rs. 31,22,374 against Rs. 34,49,759 in the previous year. I note, however, that to a large extent the local bodies made good the reduction from their own funds: the direct expenditure from Government funds and district funds together only fell by Rs. 1,17,788, while that from municipal funds actually rose by Rs. 14,509.

103. The table below gives statistics for the different districts. It includes figures for *maktabs* and Sanskrit *pathshalas*:—

Name of district.	Area in square miles.	Number of managed, aided and stipendiary primary schools for Indian boys in—		Number of unaided primary schools for Indian boys in—		Number of pupils in primary schools for Indian boys in—	
		1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Patna	2,068	1,346	1,345	69	72	44,691	46,544
Gaya	4,714	1,728	1,731	52	42	49,007	49,351
Shahabad ...	4,371	1,053	1,052	92	136	41,848	43,647
Saran	2,683	1,180	1,181	89	123	51,150	53,463
Champaran ...	3,531	1,116	1,131	37	29	33,358	34,604
Muzaffarpur ...	3,036	1,623	1,619	110	102	56,371	56,825
Darbhanga ...	3,348	1,918	1,913	46	47	61,338	61,492
Monghyr	3,927	1,393	1,351	33	41	46,972	47,080
Bhagalpur ...	4,226	1,188	1,216	99	87	46,254	47,821
Purnea	4,971	1,215	1,222	139	136	47,896	49,314
Santal Parganas ...	5,466	1,106	1,111	52	49	39,115	40,055
Cuttack	2,054	1,623	1,573	1,126	1,088	78,753	76,334
Balasore	2,085	835	839	...	9	28,606	27,823
Puri	2,492	746	754	437	421	31,101	30,882
Sambalpur ...	3,824	387	371	4	6	19,188	18,432
Angul	1,681	199	197	3	3	8,067	7,973
Hazaribagh ...	7,021	585	568	100	94	20,809	20,850
Ranchi	7,102	1,274	1,232	82	99	43,941	43,140
Palamau	4,916	478	451	...	...	13,636	13,716
Manbhum (Sadr) ...	3,344	839	840	84	67	31,787	30,550
Do. (Dhanbad)	803	264	261	13	10	9,204	9,211
Singhbhum ...	3,879	364	372	8	13	17,420	17,626
	83,142	22,460	22,330	2,654	2,674	8,20,462	8,26,846

104. An interesting feature of these figures is the increasing stability in the number of schools supported by public funds. In ten districts the variation during the year was five or less : only in eight districts does it exceed ten. It is, however, a matter of doubt whether the curtailment in expenditure, which was necessary in most districts, would not have been more wisely effected by withdrawing help from inefficient and superfluous schools rather than by the fatally simple method of reducing the already low pay of the teachers.

105. The number of upper primary schools continues to rise steadily, being now 2,922 against 2,817 a year ago. The three Bihar divisions account for 100 out of the 105 new upper primary schools.

106. The number of recognized *maktabs* for boys has fallen from 2,588 to 2,581, but that of recognized Sanskrit *pathshalas* for boys has risen from 750 to 772. One inspector again comments on the unsatisfactory character of these special primary schools; in particular, it is difficult to justify teaching Sanskrit to boys before they really know their own vernacular.

107. The following table shows how the pupils are distributed over the various classes :—

Year.	Percentage of Indian boys in classes I to V who are in class				
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
1931-32 ...	... 53·1	20·8	14·9	6·3	4·9
1932-33 ...	... 52·2	20·7	15·2	6·8	5·1

These all-important figures show a small but steady improvement. I hope that it is genuine, though one report mentions that now that attention is being directed more closely to this subject promotions are sometimes given before they are justified. The problem is complicated by the fact that the syllabus now in force is designed to make children complete in three years a course which it takes the normal child four years to cover : in some districts the course of class I is now definitely spread over two years, but it is desirable that this should be regularized by the introduction of the revised syllabus which has been under discussion for many years.

108. Meanwhile, improvements are being effected, at any rate in many areas. Admissions are being more generally restricted to the month of January. Indigenous games are being revived; one report mentions that it has been found that to open the school day with a popular game encourages punctual attendance. Several districts mention more attention to handwork, and the provision of low single desks. Nor is the technical side of teaching being neglected; in many districts reading, composition and arithmetic are being taught by methods more likely to develop the intelligence and to lead to lasting results. I hope that matters will improve still further now that we have available for sub-inspectorships men specially trained at the Patna Training College for that work. The first batch of such men passed out of the college at the beginning of the year under report.

109. I should like to mention here that the census figures for 1931 give us striking evidence that the problem of primary education is not insoluble, and does not depend for its solution on money alone. The census officer mentions the particularly high standard of literacy in the States of Khandpara (249), Talcher (219), Dhenkanal (205), Athgarh (153), Narsinghpur (135) and Daspalla (123). The figures are for literate

males per mille. No district in Bihar and Orissa proper shows so high a standard, nor was the standard in these States nearly so high ten years ago, when all of them showed a figure between 60 and 75. It is precisely in these States that an intensive campaign against the neglect of beginners has been waged for the past ten years, mainly under the direction of Mr. Dippie.

110. No meeting of the primary education committee was held during the year, but a sub-committee was appointed to examine the question of free and compulsory education. I hope that the committee will conclude its work shortly.

111. The only important orders of a general nature issued during the year relate to grants-in-aid to municipalities, and to admission fees. The amount of non-recurring grants to municipalities has now been limited to half of the total cost of a project instead of two-thirds : this change brings the rules for these grants into line with those for schools aided directly by Government. As regards admission fees, it has been decided that no such fees should be charged in schools for which a last date of admission has been fixed, that in other cases no admission fees should be charged in the month of January, and that in no case should the admission fee exceed the monthly fee of the class to which the pupil is admitted.

112. The report on free and compulsory education in the Ranchi municipality records a great improvement in attendance, the percentage having increased from 83·5 to 92 : in some schools the figure is as high as 95. The attention of the municipality has been drawn to the want of accommodation in some of the schools and to the neglect of the school gardens. The latter should be useful for nature study and should set an example of tidiness. Compulsion is no longer in force at Maharajganj. In the Banki Union the results are not unsatifactory, as I have myself ascertained by a personal inspection. The district board has provided the Jamhor Union with the necessary school buildings, but the local authority has so far failed to make compulsion effective and it seems likely that the experiment will soon have to be discontinued.

113. Free but not compulsory education is still provided in the Dalfonganj and Samastipur municipalities. In neither case is the report satisfactory. At Daltonganj less than half of the boys of school-going age attend school, while at Samastipur the roll is rising much more rapidly in fee-paying schools than in the municipal schools. I have again heard of exactions made by the teachers in Saran district, where education is supposed to be free. No report has been received regarding the backward areas in Ranchi district in which no fees are charged.

114. The number of schools in the Dinapore Cantonment remains two, one upper primary school with provision for Urdu teaching and one lower primary school. Government have not yet been able to provide their share of the cost of the buildings required, and the schools are therefore still held in rented houses. The committee spent Rs. 1,590 on education, including a Government grant of Rs. 497.

115. The number of night schools fell from 192 to 174 and that of their pupils from 4,403 to 4,097. The number of school post-offices fell from 206 to 193. The number of trained teachers in primary schools rose from 18,462 to 18,569.

CHAPTER VIII.—Oriental Studies.

116. The number of recognized Sanskrit *tols* rose from 305 to 316 and that of their pupils from 9,485 to 10,048. The number of recognized Sanskrit *pathshalas* rose from 750 with 20,255 pupils to 774 with 21,014 pupils. The number of unrecognized *tols* remained 17 but that of their pupils rose from 427 to 442, while the number of unrecognized *pathshalas* fell from 42 with 1,048 pupils to 41 with 903 pupils. Two Sanskrit *pathshalas* for girls were opened during the year.

117. The special inspecting staff is not able to visit all the different institutions, the number of visits paid last year to *tols* being 290 and to *pathshalas* 136. The *pathshalas*, however, are visited also by the ordinary inspecting staff.

118. The expenditure from public funds on Sanskrit education, other than that given in arts colleges and secondary schools, was as follows:—

Items of expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs.
Inspection (including the whole cost of the office of the Superintendent and the Association).	20,233
Examination charges	12,059
Travelling allowance	5,009
Two Sanskrit colleges managed by Government	36,134
One Ayurvedic school	17,719
One *tol* managed by a union board	234
Grants-in-aid	39,993
Stipends and rewards	3,641
Total ...	1,35,027
Less receipts	12,469
Net total ...	1,22,558
Add for Sanskrit *pathshalas* (including the cost of the ordinary primary education given in them)	94,986
Total ...	2,17,544

119. The Sanskrit Convocation met once during the year, at Puri, and the Sanskrit Council twice. The Council decided to recognize the

title and *madhyama* examinations of the Calcutta Sanskrit Association as equivalent to its own *madhyama* and *prathama* examinations; also that all candidates for its examinations should be required to produce certificates of diligent and regular study from the heads of the institutions concerned.

120. Statistics for the Sanskrit examinations are given below:—

Examination.	Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Prathama	2,474 1*	766 4*	3,240 5*	1,300 1*	290 2*	1,590 3*
Madhyama	1,084	322	1,406	392	59	451
Acharya	914	227	1,141	529	87	616**

*Female candidates. **Part I 317.
,, II 156.
,, III 143.

The figures are for the examinations held in April, 1932. Another set of examinations was held in April, 1933.

121. With the sum of Rs. 39,360 at its disposal for grants-in-aid, the Sanskrit Association aided 205 *tols* against 187 in the previous year: there is also an aided *tol* in Angul. The amount of the aid given varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 115.

122. The roll number in the Dharma Samaj Sanskrit College at Muzaffarpur rose from 268 to 329 and that in the Sanskrit College at Puri from 157 to 166. Pending the construction of a new hostel for the former, a house has been rented to provide additional accommodation.

123. Sanskrit education continues to gain in popularity, as is shown by the increasing number of students in *tols* and *pathshalas* and by the large number of medals and prizes recently given for proficiency in this subject. It is disappointing that owing to the financial situation Government have had to discontinue the grant of stipends and rewards on the results of the Sanskrit examinations and to curtail by 4 per cent the sum placed at the disposal of the Sanskrit Association for grants to *tols*. The reduction in the grants is especially unfortunate since the courses have recently been lengthened and more teachers are therefore required.

124. The number of recognized *madrasas* remained 50 but the number of their pupils rose from 3,415 to 3,457. The annual allotment for grants to *madrasas* was reduced by 4 per cent, like that for *tols*, and the grant of scholarships on the results of the *madrasa* examinations was suspended.

125. The number of pupils in the Madrasa Islamia Shamsul Huda at Patna rose from 278 to 324. The hostel is full and requires extension.

126. The results of the examinations held by the Madrasa Examination Board were as follows:—

Examination.	Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Fazil	10	1	11	7	...	7
Alim	34	5	39	27	2	29
Maulavi	71	4	75	38	2	40
Mullah	63	2	65	36	1	37

The figures are for the examinations held in April, 1932. Another set of examinations was held in April, 1933.

CHAPTER IX.—Technical, Trade and Vocational Schools.

127. The number of these schools (including the *ayurvedic* and *tibbi* schools at Patna) is shown in the tables to have fallen from 70 to 69, the number of their pupils from 3,303 to 3,212 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 8,27,937 to Rs. 8,00,577. The fall in the number of schools, and a large part of the fall in the number of pupils and in the expenditure, are due to the fact that the Jamshedpur technical institute failed to submit any returns, since it no longer receives a grant from Government.

128. *Law schools.*—The number of students in the pleadership classes at Patna fell from 120 to 108 and the expenditure from Rs. 6,840 to Rs. 6,120. At Cuttack there were 5 students against 7 in the previous year. The cost of these classes continues to be met from fees.

129. *Medical schools.**—The number of students on the roll at the beginning of the year was 186 at the Darbhanga Medical School and 154, including 5 lady students, at the Orissa Medical School. Forty-six students were admitted in the first year class at the Darbhanga Medical School and 43 (including 3 lady students) at the Orissa Medical School. One student was re-admitted at the Darbhanga Medical School in the first year class, and one in the second year class in the Orissa Medical School on transfer from the Darbhanga Medical School One student took his re-admission in the fourth year class at the Orissa Medical School.

Forty-four students passed the final L. M. P. examination from the Darbhanga Medical School, 4 resigned, 3 were rusticated and 2 left the school for non-payment of school fees. At the Orissa Medical School 31 passed the final L. M. P. examination, 3 (including one lady student) resigned, 2 were removed for failure to pass the examination and one was removed for non-payment of school fees. The number of students on the

* Contributed by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

roll at the end of the year was 180 at the Darbhanga Medical School and 162 (including 7 lady students) at the Orissa Medical School.

Of the 46 new students admitted in the first year class at the Darbhanga Medical School one was a B. A., 4 had passed the I. A., or I. Sc. examination and 41 were matriculates. All the students admitted into the Orissa Medical School were matriculates, except the three lady students.

The teaching staff consisted of six assistant surgeon teachers and five sub-assistant surgeon demonstrators at each of the schools, besides the Superintendent, who is an officer of the I. M. S.

The students took an active interest in games and their conduct was on the whole satisfactory. It is gratifying to note that there was no political agitation in the schools.

130. *Ayurvedic and tibbi schools.*—In addition to the two medical schools mentioned above, there are the *ayurvedic* and *tibbi* schools maintained by Government at Patna. The number of students in the former rose from 125 to 132. In the latter it fell from 79 to 72.

131. For the reason already mentioned, the number of engineering, technical and industrial schools for boys is reported to have fallen from 39 to 38 and the number of pupils in these schools from 1,844 to 1,812. The Director of Industries has contributed the following notes:—

"*The Orissa School of Engineering.*—This school continued to work satisfactorily. The courses of study for the Civil Engineering Subordinate classes were completely revised and the new rules relating to the conduct of the sub-overseer and Civil Engineering Subordinate examinations were introduced during the year. The total strength of the school on the 31st March, 1933, was 109. Thirty-three students presented themselves for the subordinate examination, of whom 21 passed. Of the 20 students who sat for the sub-overseer examination 18 passed. Eight students sat for the 3rd year Industrial Diploma and all of them were successful. In the final Civil Engineering Board Examination for the students of this school and the Bihar College of Engineering the first and second positions were secured by the students of this school, who thus became eligible for two out of the four guaranteed posts in the Public Works Department.

"Certain new machines were purchased for the workshop out of the balance of the Prince of Wales grant. Some electric machines were also purchased during the year. Of the four mechanical apprentices completing their training this year, two were employed by the Bengal Nagpur Railway. None of the students completing the Civil Engineering subordinate practical training were able to secure employment owing to depression and consequent unemployment.

"*The Ranchi Technical School.*—This school made continued progress. During the year under review 39 students were admitted against 45 in the previous year. The number of students on the roll on the 31st March 1933 was 138 against 130 in the previous year, while the maximum number of students during the year was 209 against 194 last year. Forty-seven students completed their training and obtained certificates.

"*Tirhut Technical Institute.*—This institute is growing in importance and the number of applications for admission is increasing. At the commencement of the year there were 53 students on the roll of the institute. During the year 106 applications were received and 54 students were admitted. Twelve students sat for the examination of the Industrial Diploma class, 4 of whom passed. The amount earned by the institute during the year on account of new work and repairs was Rs. 3,563 against Rs. 6,589 in the preceding year. The fall in earnings may be attributed to the general depression.

"*The Jamshedpur Technical Institute.*—As mentioned in last year's report, Government aid to this institute was discontinued and the reservation of seats for candidates from this province was withdrawn. In spite of this there were 31 Bihar and Orissa apprentices on 1st April 1932, out of whom 1 resigned, 9 completed their training and 21 were under training on 1st April 1933.

"*The Jamalpur Technical Institute.*—This institute continued to function practically on the same lines as in previous years. Ten students from Bihar and Orissa were admitted as first grade bond apprentices and the institute received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 23,085 from the local Government.

" Apart from the institutions mentioned above, there were 7 other technical institutes in receipt of grants-in-aid from this department. Owing to financial stringency, no State technical scholarship for technical training in foreign countries was awarded, but the department continued to give facilities to young men of the province seeking industrial training and technical education outside the province. Six stipends were awarded, varying in value from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 a month, for training outside the province in subjects for which adequate facilities did not exist in the province. "

132. *Commercial schools.*—The number of commercial schools remained 14, but the number of their pupils fell from 364 to 317. The direct expenditure on these schools fell from Rs. 19,146 to Rs. 17,091. The commercial classes at the Ravenshaw collegiate school and the Ranchi training school are managed by Government. In the former the number of students fell from 26 to 12, but in the latter the number rose from 8 to 15. It has been decided to reduce the fee rates in these schools, in the hope of attracting more pupils.

133. *Technical and agricultural schools for girls.*—These schools are dealt with in Chapter XI. There are in all 11 schools with 390 pupils.

CHAPTER X.—The Training of Masters.

134. The number of pupils in the five secondary training schools fell from 270 to 252. The fall is due to the reduction in the number of stipends made in July 1931. Each school has now 20 stipendiaries in each class, and the school at Ranchi has 10 Bengali stipendiaries in each

class also. It has been decided to terminate the system of deputing specially to each school one or two experienced teachers annually, and instead to allow each school to admit annually 10 non-stipendiaries instead of 5 ; also to allow the school at Ranchi to admit 5 non-stipendiaries to its Bengali section.

135. The Tirhut, Orissa and Chota Nagpur reports do not mention the number of students with intermediate qualifications, but there were 8 at Patna and 5 at Bhagalpur. No non-matriculates were admitted at Muzaffarpur or at Bhagalpur. A new syllabus for these schools has been sanctioned recently.

136. The Patna and Cuttack reports mention that almost all the students who pass out secure employment as teachers.

137. The number of elementary training schools managed by Government remains 75. The school at Kissenganj in Purnea was closed and that at Ramganj in the same subdivision was re-opened. Each of the 116 training schools formerly in existence used to have attached to it a practising school managed by Government ; now all but seven of the 75 practising schools have been transferred to the management of local bodies. Each training school may now admit 17 stipendiary and 3 non-stipendiary students every year. The total number of pupils rose from 1,344 to 1,393.

138. These schools are far from efficient and the inspectors press strongly for the appointment of more highly qualified head teachers. I propose to address Government shortly on the subject and hope that it will be possible for Government to spare for the purpose a small part at least of the sum which they have saved by reducing the number of training schools and practising schools.

139. The number of privately-managed elementary training schools remained three, of which two are aided and one unaided. The number of pupils rose from 62 to 75.

140. The number of men who passed the elementary training school examination at the end of the year 1932 was 1,148. In the year 1931 the figure was 1,542, but the number of schools was then much larger. The number of trained teachers in primary schools rose from 18,462 to 18,569.

141. The total direct cost to Government of the managed secondary and elementary training schools fell from Rs. 3,02,122 to Rs. 2,51,336.

CHAPTER XI.—The Education of Indian Girls and Women.

142. The outstanding feature of the past year has been the increase in the number of girls attending school. In 1931-32 the number of Indian girls in girls' schools was 71,883 and now it stands at 74,876. For girls in boys' schools the corresponding figures are 53,747 and 58,500. There has been an increase of 24 in the number of girls' schools, due entirely to the opening of more unrecognized schools, and the direct expenditure on recognized girls' schools has increased from Rs. 8,16,444 to Rs. 8,34,072.

143. The progress of co-education is particularly encouraging. This is a matter in which public opinion must lead and the department follow, but it is a matter of vital importance, firstly because the teaching in colleges and schools for girls is often inefficient, and secondly because, as the number of girls at school rises, the cost of maintaining separate schools for boys and girls, where such are not absolutely necessary, will sooner or later become prohibitive. This year, as I have already mentioned, the number of girls in colleges for men has risen from 4 to 7, in high schools for boys from 6 to 10 and in middle English schools for boys from 379 to 557. The Patna district board has been doing its best to encourage co-education, and several of the other reports speak of progress in the same direction.

144. There are still 5 high schools for girls, but there has been an increase of 78 in the number of pupils attending them. At the Bankipore girls' school class I was closed in order to set free space and staff for the development of the higher classes. The lady principal states that this has greatly benefited the school, which has been able in consequence to add sections to classes IV, V and VI and to admit 101 girls to the upper classes. Five middle English schools have opened classes VIII—X and are endeavouring to become high schools in the near future.

145. The number of middle English schools has increased by one and now stands at 23; the new school is at Monghyr. There are still 10 middle vernacular schools. There has been a rise of 336 in the number of pupils in middle schools and several upper primary schools are trying to raise their status. The chief obstacle is want of funds.

146. There has been a decrease of 35 in the number of recognized primary schools for girls but the attendance has increased by 1,228. Many of these schools are unsatisfactory; indeed one district inspectress remarks that the sole aim of most of them is to maintain the teacher, and another report states that all the girls' primary schools that are staffed by women are inefficient. A new municipal school has been started at Madhubani, and this year, for the first time, there are two Sanskrit *path-shalas* for girls. The Cuttack district board now employs a peripatetic tailor for its girls' schools and the Balasore district board and the municipalities of Puri and Balasore employ sewing mistresses. The report from Gaya mentions that capitation allowances are paid for girls in classes II and III of boys' schools.

147. There are still eleven training schools for mistresses, but there has been a decrease of five in the number of girls under training. The number of technical, industrial and agricultural schools also remains eleven, but there has been an increase of twelve in the number of girls attending them.

148. Several reports mention lady members of the education committees of local bodies or of the local bodies themselves. These members should be able to help the district inspectresses by seeing that their recommendations receive due attention.

149. The number of *atu* schools has fallen from 35 to 33 and that of their pupils from 849 to 816. The number of peripatetic teachers has fallen from 24 to 23 and that of their pupils from 513 to 458. The number of central gathering classes remains 2 with 56 pupils. The inspectress states that the teaching given in these *zanana* schools is not very satisfactory, and that those parents who really wish their girls to be educated are beginning to send them to ordinary schools.

150. A Lady School Medical Officer was appointed again in the middle of the year. She now works under the control of the Director of Public Health.

151. A Provincial Council has been established for the Girl Guides. The movement is making steady progress.

152. The number of scholarships won by girls was 12 at the middle, 33 at the upper primary, and 231 at the lower primary stage against 9, 34 and 240 in the previous year. There is a complaint about the delay in publishing the scholarship list in Darbhanga.

153. Many of the reports mention the encouragement which schools receive from the award of the Lady Stephenson diplomas for needle work and hygiene.

CHAPTER XII.—The Education of Europeans.

154. There were 21 European schools, as last year. Five of these were secondary schools (three for boys and two for girls) and 16 elementary schools. The total number of pupils fell from 1,624 to 1,613; the total expenditure from Rs. 4,22,073 to Rs. 3,96,836 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 2,45,523 to Rs. 2,45,097. As a measure of retrenchment the free boarding grant for orphans and indigent pupils was reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 9 a month. Owing to this and to the general economic situation the secondary schools are passing through a difficult time.

155. The inspector again visited all the schools. The total number of scholars sent up for the various public examinations fell from 121 to 97. Of three girls sent up for the Patna University matriculation examination, two were successful. The total number of teachers was 112 against 113 but that of trained teachers remained 77.

156. The number of boarders was 294 boys and 382 girls. The number of Indians in European schools fell from 189 to 185.

CHAPTER XIII.—The Education of Muhammadans.

157. The number of Muhammadans under instruction in the province was 152, 234 against 148, 141 last year, and the percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils has risen from 13·5 to 13·6. As Muhammadans form only 11·32 per cent of the total population, these

figures appear satisfactory, but of the five inspectors no less than four complain of the inefficiency of the *maktabs*, one inspector (a Muhammadan) mentioning that even the religious instruction which is given in them is unsatisfactory. I have little doubt that in the interests of the Muhammadans themselves these schools should be converted into, or combined with, ordinary primary schools wherever this can be done without depriving the Muhammadan pupils of instruction in Urdu.

158. *Madrasas* have been dealt with in Chapter VIII and *maktabs* in Chapter VII. The number of recognized *madrasas* remained 50, but the number of their pupils rose from 3,415 to 3,457. The number of recognized *maktabs* fell from 3,347 to 3,326 but the number of their pupils rose from 87,347 to 89,292. The direct expenditure on *maktabs* fell from Rs. 5,41,031 to Rs. 5,10,680.

159. The number of elementary training schools for Muhammadans remained 13.

160. The number of middle schools teaching Urdu rose from 275 to 291 and that of upper primary schools teaching Urdu from 337 to 371.

161. The number of Muhammadan pupils in the secondary stage of education again shows a rise; in the middle stage it was 4,799 against 4,488 and in the high school stage 4,040 against 3,919.

162. The expenditure from public funds incurred specially for the benefit of Muhammadan pupils during the year is shown in the following statement:—

Expenditure.		Amount.
		Rs.
Inspection		39,451
Examination charges		2,731
Madrasa managed by Government		20,753
Grants-in aid to *madrasas*		22,100
Institutions chiefly intended for Muhammadans		93,733
	Rs.	
(*a*) Elementary training schools for Muhammadan teachers.	23,723	
(*b*) Schools and training classes conducted on the Urdu basis.	55,515	
(*c*) Tibbi school	14,495	
Scholarships, stipends and rewards		9,518
Recurring expenditure on hostels for Muhammadans ...		9,096
Total ...		1,97,382
Less receipts		559
Net Total ...		1,96,823
Add for *maktabs* (including the cost of the ordinary primary education given in them).		3,59,997
Grand Total ...		5,56,829

The figure for schools and training classes conducted on the Urdu basis cannot properly be compared with last year's figure, because this year I have included the figures for those schools and classes only, which are conducted entirely on the Urdu basis, and have omitted figures for bi-lingual schools.

163. Twenty-five middle, 28 upper primary and 109 lower primary scholarships were won by Muhammadan pupils against 21, 22 and 116, respectively. Muhammadans also won 30 scholarships at colleges.

164. The special inspecting staff for Muhammadan education remained the same as last year. It consists of a Superintendent of Islamic Studies, 5 special inspecting officers for Muhammadan education, 24 inspecting *maulavis* and one lady superintendent of Muhammadan *atus*. In the ordinary inspecting staff, one district inspectress, 7 district inspectors, 8 deputy inspectors and 34 sub-inspectors are Muhammadans.

CHAPTER XIV.—The Education of Special Classes.

165. There was an increase from 31,758 to 32,680 in the number of Christian aborigines under instruction, but the number of other aborigines fell from 47,730 to 44,238. The fall is due partly to the fact that this year the whole of the Bhuiya and Bhumij communities have been classed as Hindus, and partly to the economic depression.

166. The following table shows the stages of instruction reached by aboriginal pupils :—

Stage.	Christian.		Non-Christian.	
	1931-22.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.
1	2	3	4	5
In colleges	39	45	9	3
In the high stage	657	732	146	166
In the middle stage	1,816	1,967	856	813
In the primary stage	28,157	28,700	44,451	41,093
In special schools	824	944	187	149
In unrecognized schools	265	292	2,031	2,014

167. In the Patna division there was one school specially intended for aborigines, in Tirhut 18 and in Orissa 14. In the other divisions and in Angul there is not the same need for special schools, because in large areas the aborigines form the bulk of the population. In the Santal Parganas there are two elementary training schools for aboriginal men, one maintained by Government and one, an unaided school, under mission management; there are also two aided training schools for aboriginal women. In the Chota Nagpur division there are two aided training schools for aboriginal men and two for aboriginal women.

168. Seven middle, 11 upper primary and 67 lower primary scholarships were won by aborigines against seven, nine and 63 last year.

169. The special staff for the inspection of schools for aborigines remains unchanged. It consists of one deputy inspector and six sub-inspectors in the Santal Parganas, one sub-inspector in Monghyr and five in Ranchi. In addition to this special staff, several members of the ordinary inspecting staff are aborigines by birth. The total sum spent specially for the benefit of aborigines amounted to Rs. 43,663 against Rs. 54,710 in the previous year. The fall is due to the fact that for part of the previous year there were four Government elementary training schools for aborigines in the Santal Parganas, while now there is only one, and four aided training schools for men, while now there are only two.

170. The number of Hindus (other castes) under instruction was 49,207. Comparison with the previous year's figures is meaningless, for this year the figures include the 31 castes recently enumerated by Government in their reply to a Council question on the subject. Whether it is desirable to give to all these castes the same concessions as were given to those previously enumerated will have to be considered. I know of cases where men of these castes are earning, for instance as motor drivers, more than many clerks of the higher castes, and the financial problem involved will become more serious every year as education spreads.

171. There was one student from these castes last year in the collegiate stage; the number in the high school stage was 138, that in the middle stage 534 and that in the primary stage 45,088, which there were 206 such pupils in special schools and 3,240 in unrecognized schools.

172. The number of schools specially meant for the benefit of these castes was 282 and that of their pupils from 7,201. The district boards of Patna and Puri, the Patna City and Puri municipalities and the Patna Administration Committee paid capitation allowances for teaching pupils of these castes. The Saran district board on the other hand discontinued the payment of rewards to the parents of *dom* pupils for want of funds. The upper primary boarding school for Pan pupils in Angul has not proved a success. There is a school for *doms* in the Ranchi municipality and two schools for *chamars* have recently been opened in that area.

173. The four posts of the junior special inspecting officers for the education of the depressed classes, which were abolished in February 1932, were revived on a temporary basis.

174. Pupils of the thirty-one castes won one middle, two upper primary and 14 lower primary scholarships. The expenditure incurred specially for the benefit of these castes was Rs. 39,259 against Rs. 43,458 in the previous year. The decline is due mainly to the period for which the four posts in the inspecting staff, mentioned above, were vacant.

175. The number of members of the criminal tribes in the province is 5,850 and the number of their children at school last year was 278. There were three pupils in the middle stage: the others are in the primary stage or in special schools. There were 21 pupils in a night school for these

boys in the Giridih subdivision. The Tirhut report again mentions two special schools for these boys and the Bhagalpur report three.

176. The number of factory schools rose from 59 to 63: the school attached to the Peninsular Tobacco Company's factory at Monghyr was abolished, but four more colliery schools were opened in Manbhum and the list of colliery schools managed by the East Indian Railway near Giridih now includes the Beniadih industrial school. This is an old school, but has not hitherto been classed in the annual returns as a school intended for colliery children. The industrial undertakings concerned employ 1,314 boys and 146 girls. The school rolls include 2,162 boys and 121 girls who are either employees or the children of employees, besides 161 other boys and 27 other girls. The expenditure on these schools rose from Rs. 26,595 to Rs. 27,843.

177. There were 342 Jains under instruction, five in colleges, 62 in the secondary stage, 196 in the primary stage, one in a special school and 78 in unrecognized schools.

CHAPTER XV.—The Education of Defectives.

178. The school for the blind at Ranchi had 65 inmates against 67 last year and the school at Patna 27 against 25. The former received from Government a grant of Rs. 3,116 and the latter a grant of Rs. 1,842.

179. There is no school for the deaf and the dumb in the province but eleven scholars were maintained by Government and some by the district boards at the Calcutta deaf and dumb school.

180. The number of pupils in the school attached to the leper asylum at Purulia rose from 231 to 239. Of the pupils, 111 were boys and 128 girls. The school received a Government grant of Rs. 720.

CHAPTER XVI.—The Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

181. The number of boys in the Reformatory School fell from 228 to 210, the figures for Bengal showing a fall from 86 to 72 and those for Bihar and Orissa from 137 to 133. There are still five boys from Assam. The number of boys on licence fell from 15 to 7.

182. There were four escapes during the year. Only one of the boys was recaptured.

183. The health of the boys was satisfactory, but there was one death from cerebral malaria.

184. The gross cost of the school fell from Rs. 1,00,042 to Rs. 89,964 and the net cost to Government from Rs. 95,980 to Rs. 86,450. The continued decline in numbers has, however, increased the cost per pupil and full use is not now made of the buildings and equipment that are available.

185. The number of boys under surveillance fell from 150 to 130. Of these, 102 are leading honest lives, five were reconvicted, 18 (including 14 Bengal boys) remained untraced, three were placed under police surveillance, one was released as a bad character and one died.

186. Additions to the school equipment include a silver plating plant and a wheat-grinding mill. A shaping machine is being installed with the help of a grant received from His Excellency the Governor.

187. The school's troop of Boy Scouts did very well at a Rally held in the presence of His Excellency the Governor in October 1932.

188. The strength of the artisan class for outside boys rose during the year from 29 to 32.

CHAPTER XVII.—Unrecognized Institutions.

189. The number of unrecognized institutions rose again from 2,178 to 2,443 and the number of pupils studying in them rose from 56,189 to 63,931. These figures indicate that very few of the venture schools that are always springing up have a chance of securing stipends: schools which have no such chance do not bother to adopt the prescribed curricula or otherwise to fit themselves for recognition. The number of national schools fell from 15 to 13 but the number of their pupils rose from 699 to 758.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Text-books, Publications and Literary Societies.

190. Owing to impending elections to several of the bodies represented on the Text-Book Committee the term of office of the ordinary members of that committee was extended to 31st December 1933. The committee and its various sub-committees met four times during the year. At its last meeting the Text-Book Committee appointed a sub-committee to report on the method of choosing text-books in other provinces.

191. A careful scrutiny showed that of the 1,784 books mentioned as pending when last year's report was written only 493 in fact required consideration: the others had already been considered, or were not really text-books, or were intended for the classes for which books are chosen by the university. The number of new text-books received was 362, bringing the total number for consideration up to 855. Of these 420 were rejected and 48 were approved for various purposes. The various sub-committees have considered 276 of the remainder.

192. The cost of the committee was Rs. 4,811 against Rs. 5,253 in the previous year. The former figure is made up of Rs. 1,000 for remuneration to reviewers, Rs. 1,112 for travelling allowance and Rs. 2,699 as its share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations. A sum of Rs. 277 was received as fees for reviewing books submitted in manuscript.

193. During the year Vol. XVIII (part II) and Vol. XIX (part I) of the catalogue of the Arabic manuscripts in the Oriental Public Library, and Vol. I of the supplement to the catalogue of the Persian manuscripts, were published at a cost of Rs. 4,384.

194. Parts of the Education Code have been translated into Sanskrit for the use of Sanskrit schools. A Hindi version of the manual of Indian games is being printed. The Bengali and Oriya versions of the manual for primary school teachers by Mr. J. A. Richey are also in the press.

195. The number of literary societies and libraries submitting returns rose from 108 to 116. The Patna district board has decided to open a circulating library in each of the sub-inspectors' circles in the district.

CHAPTER XIX.—Miscellaneous.

196. The recorded number of hostels rose from 667 with 22,628 boarders to 687 with 22,839 boarders but the increase is largely due to the inclusion under this head of the hostels managed by the students' residence committee at Patna, which were excluded last year. The figures are surprising, because I have heard that in many places economic conditions are compelling students to leave hostels and seek cheaper lodgings elsewhere, and the Chota Nagpur Division shows a fall of 555 boarders. The other four divisions, however, all report an increase. The concession of rent-free quarters which the superintendents and assistant superintendents of the hostels attached to Government colleges and schools used to enjoy in addition to their allowances was withdrawn with effect from 1st June 1932, as a measure of retrenchment.

197. The number of hostels under the control of the students' residence committee at Patna fell from 16 to 14. Of these, ten were maintained by Government, one was managed by the Baptist Missionary Society but aided by Government, and the remaining three were unaided. The average roll number fell from 281 to 205 for all the hostels and for the hostels managed or aided by Government from 177 to 174. The expenditure incurred by Government on the office of the inspector of students' residences fell from Rs. 2,610 to Rs. 2,555 and that on the hostels from Rs. 15,319 to Rs. 12,733. The income was Rs. 4,392 and the average cost to Government for each boarder Rs. 63 against Rs. 57 in the previous year.

198. The students' residence committee at Cuttack had under its control 11 hostels with 172 boarders against 12 hostels with 159 boarders in the previous year. The Kathjuri hostel is under the direct management of Government and the others are privately managed. The cost incurred by Government on the office of the inspector of students' residences amounted to Rs. 2,844 but recoveries on account of rent reduced this figure to Rs. 1,896.

199. Religious instruction continued to be imparted, but there are many complaints that in the absence of proper instructors it may do more harm than good.

200. The medical inspection of the students in colleges and secondary schools continued on the lines mentioned last year. Several district boards have arranged for the medical inspection of the middle schools under their control. Government have decided to replace the whole-time assistant surgeon, who is now in charge of the Government hostels at Patna, by a staff of temporary assistant surgeons. This will enable the Patna and Science Colleges to conduct the medical examination of their students much more satisfactorily.

201. The posts of the school medical officers and their assistants and that of the lady school medical officer, which were abolished at the end of the previous year, were brought into being again.

202. During the year 1,500 students were instructed in First Aid, and 608 qualified for certificates.

203. The Boy Scout movement is expanding steadily. The scouts are often useful at *melas* and on similar occasions. The Girl Guide movement is also making progress.

204. The free supply of quinine to certain schools in malarious areas was discontinued as a measure of retrenchment. The school authorities have been asked to continue to supply quinine and to meet the cost by a small subscription from the pupils or their friends.

205. One of the *charkha* instructors employed by the Saran district board was dismissed for taking part in the civil disobedience movement, and similar action had to be taken in the case of two teachers of primary schools. Apart from these instances, the colleges and schools were hardly affected at all by political agitation.

CHAPTER XX.—Conferences and Committees.

206. The primary education committee appointed in December, 1930, has not yet completed its report. It is hoped that it will do so shortly.

207. The report of the committee appointed to examine the syllabus prescribed by the Madrasa Examination Board is being considered by Government.

208. The annual conference of divisional inspecting officers was held at Patna. The inspectors, district inspectors, deputy inspectors and sub-inspectors held the usual conferences of their subordinates. The principals and staff of the training colleges took part in some of the conferences. The inspectress again held a conference of the district inspectresses.

CHAPTER XXI.—Conclusion.

209. Considering the retrenchments made during the year, and the general economic depression, the rise in the number of pupils under instruction is distinctly satisfactory. The rise in the number of pupils, however, is making further expenditure more necessary than ever and it is a pleasure to be able to record that, since the close of the year under report, Government have seen their way to restore a large part of the sum by which the grants to local bodies for primary education were curtailed.

210. I cannot conclude this report without reference to the death of the first Education Minister of the province, Sir Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din. His unfailing tact and courtesy, his desire to be always fair, his real interest in the students of the province, and his devotion to the cause of education made possible such success as the department achieved during the twelve years for which he held office. Throughout those twelve years I had the pleasure of working with him, and his death has deprived me of a much valued friend.

G. E. FAWCUS,

The 20th July, 1933. *Director of Public Instruction.*

GENERAL TABLES.

133088

GENERAL TABLE I.—Classification of Educational Institutions in

	For Males.			
	Govern-ment.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.
1	2	3	4	5
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.				
University	...	...	...	1
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	1	...	...	...
Colleges—				
Arts and Science	4	...	...	3
Law	1	...	...	...
Medicine	1	...	...	...
Education	2	...	...	...
Engineering	1	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	.	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...
Veterinary	1	...	...	...
Intermediate and Second grade Colleges.	1		...	2
Totals ...	12	...	...	5
High schools	24	...	...	107
Middle schools ... English ...	7	229	12	316
Middle schools ... Vernacu'ar ...	...	91	2	19
Primary schools	9	2,972	386	13,970
Totals ...	40	3,292	400	19,412
Special Schools—				
Art	...	...	...	...
Law	2	...	...	...
Medical	2	...	...	...
Normal and Training	80	...	...	2
Engineering *	1	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial ...	20	...	...	15
Commercial †	3	...	...	3
Agricultural ...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory ...	1	...	...	...
Schools for defectives	...	...	...	2
Schools for adults	...	...	...	1
Other schools	7	1	...	250
Totals ...	115	1	...	273
TOTALS FOR RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	167	3,293	400	19,690
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS.	167	3,293	400	19,690

* Includs survey schools (none in the province).
† Includes clerical schools.

Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1932-33.

		FOR FEMALES.					
Unaided.	Total.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	..	..	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1
	17	1	...	...	...	...	1
46	171	2	...	...	5	...	7
77	641	1	...	...	18	4	23
1	113	4	...	...	4	2	10
2,774	(a)25,011	6	131	71	2,044	162	2,415
2,788	25,942	13	132	71	2,071	168	2,455
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	83	4	...	...	7	...	11
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	(b)37	...	...	...	8	2	10
9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	(c)2	...	...	...	...	...	...
112	870	...	...	...	1	...	1
125	514	4	...	...	17	2	23
2,923	26,473	18	132	71	2,088	170	2,479
2,192	2,192(d)	...	...	...	...	251	251
5,115	28,665	18	132	71	2,088	421	2,730

(a) Includes 174 night schools. (b) Includes 1 night school.
(c) Includes 1 night school. (d) Includes 75 night schools.

GENERAL TABLE II-A.—Distribution of scholars attending Educationa

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
READING IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
University and Intermediate Education.									
Arts and Science ...	1,986	1,733	834	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	254	213	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	264	218	176	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	72	63	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	265	239	191	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	15	15	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	41	39	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	2,900	2,520	1,401	...	...	...	...	...	...
School and Special Education.									
In High schools ...	9,947	8,694	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Middle { English ...	1,085	884	151	25,201	20,136	1,130	1,881	1,582	16
schools { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	9,750	7,843	856	156	137	...
In Primary schools ...	540	410	5	157,184	115,461	58	23,719	17,950	...
Totals ...	11,572	9,988	1,256	192,135	143,440	2,044	25,756	19,669	16
In Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Law schools ...	113	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Medical schools ...	376	238	281	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Training schools ...	1,645	1,489	1,603	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Engineering schools (1)	109	99	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Technical and Industrial schools ...	898	673	178	...	...	..	...	...	...
In Commercial schools (2)	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Agricultural schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Reformatory schools ...	210	216	210	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In other schools ...	1,254	931	254	25	15	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	4,632	3,779	2,593	25	15	...	...	...	...
TOTALS FOR RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS	19,104	16,287	5,250	192,160	143,455	2,044	25,756	19,669	16
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.	19,104	16,287	5,250	192,160	143,455	2,044	25,756	19,669	16

(1) Includes survey schools.
(2) Includes clerical schools.

(*a*) Includes 25 M. A. and 3 M. Sc. students of the colleges at Patna and 3 M. A. students of the Ravenshaw College reading Law also.

(*b*) Excludes 28 M.A. and M. Sc. students shown against "Arts and Science".

(*c*) Includes 162 students not reading the University Course.

Institutions for Males in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1932-33.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column 17.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,540	1,450	428	...	...	...	(a)3,526	3,183	1,262	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)254	213	87	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	264	218	176	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	72	63	57	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)265	239	191	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	14	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	44	39	42	...
1,540	1,450	428	...	...	...	4,440	3,970	1,829	7
28,434	24,097	3,188	11,723	9,478	930	50,104	42,269	5,278	77
32,981	26,796	3,519	8,485	6,532	437	69,633	55,930	5,253	557
1,543	1,560	53	41	38	...	11,890	9,578	509	137
582,669	461,129	1,111	63,050	49,950	...	(d)527,162	644,900	1,174	54,753
646,027	513,582	7,871	83,299	65,998	1,427	958,789	752,677	12,614	25,524
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	113	106	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	376	238	281	7
51	46	36	24	23	21	1,720	1,558	1,660	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	109	99	67	...
783	434	290	22	20	...	(e)1,703	1,127	468	...
107	82	6	188	143	...	317	252	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	210	216	210	...
92	85	76	...	...	...	(f)92	85	76	21
39	28	...	48	43	...	87	71	...	1
8,508	6,636	603	4,163	3,266	692	13,950	10,848	1,549	9
9,580	7,311	1,011	4,440	3,495	713	18,677	14,600	4,317	38
657,147	522,343	9,310	87,739	69,493	2,140	981,906	771,247	18,760	55,569
...	...	...	58,457	...	1	(g)58,457	...	1	3,134
657,147	522,343	9,310	146,196	69,493	2,141	1,040,363	771,247	18,761	58,703

(d) Includes 4,097 scholars of night schools.

(e) Includes 84 scholars of night schools.

(f) Includes 39 scholars of night schools.

(g) Includes 1,680 scholars of night schools.

GENERAL TABLE II-B.—Distribution of scholars attending Educational Institutions

—	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
READING IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.									
Arts and Science ...	7	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals .	7	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.									
In High schools ...	696	585	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Middle schools. English ...	203	157	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Middle schools. Vernacular	544	393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Primary schools ...	455	335	...	4,973	3,664	...	3,715	2,525	...
Totals ...	1,898	1,469	110	4,973	3,664	...	3,715	2,525	...
In Medical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Training schools ...	106	85	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Technical and Industrial school.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
In Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In other schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	106	85	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS FOR RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	2,011	1,560	215	4,973	3,664	...	3,715	2,525	...
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.	2,011	1,560	215	4,973	3,664	...	3,715	2,525	...
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS, MALES AND FEMALES.	21,115	17,847	5,465	197,183	147,119	2,044	29,471	22,194	16

for females in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1932-33.

Aided			Unaided.						
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column 17.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	2	...
1,217	1,055	413	...	...	...	1,913	1,640	494	54
3,040	2,511	831	780	724	480	4,023	3,392	1,340	215
816	706	473	139	84	30	1,499	1,182	503	78
50,965	39,986	1,300	3,961	3,116	46	64,069	49,626	1,346	1,765
56,308	44,258	3,017	4,880	3,924	556	71,504	55,840	3,683	2,112
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
138	139	138	...	...	...	244	224	241	...
299	295	51	41	40	40	340	335	91	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	40	...	...	...	...	50	40	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
239	189	83	...	...	...	239	189	83	111
726	663	272	41	40	40	873	788	415	111
56,764	44,921	3,289	4,921	3,964	596	72,384	56,634	4,100	2,223
...	...	...	5,474	...	...	5,474	...	...	100
56,764	44,921	3,289	10,395	3,964	596	77,858	56,634	4,100	2,323
713,911	567,264	12,599	156,591	73,457	2,737	1,118,221	827,881	22,861	...

GENERAL TABLE III-A.—Expenditure on Education for

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 36,205, spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

*Miscellaneous (on page xi) includes the following main items :—

Scholarships or stipends ... Rs. 2,69,363

—	Government Institutions.					
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	4,072	...	...	...	...	4,072
Arts and Science Colleges ...	6,64,617	...	...	1,75,810	8,029	8,48,456
Law	9,843	...	...	37,224	...	47,067
Medicine	1,66,767	...	...	38,560	...	2,05,327
Education	65,040	...	...	...	232	65,272
Engineering	1,24,758	...	...	19,648	...	1,44,406
Agriculture	3,49,160	...	...	...	...	3,49,160
Veterinary	71,423	...	...	3,929	6,750	82,102
Intermediate Colleges ...	2,587	...	...	5,744	201	8,532
Totals ...	14,58,267	...	...	2,80,915	15,212	17,54,394
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High Schools	3,43,498	...	...	3,13,504	7,196	6,64,198
Middle schools { English ...	35,367	...	...	7,865	172	43,404
Middle schools { Vernacular ...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	6,131	...	...	187	18	6,336
Totals ...	3,84,996	...	...	3,21,556	7,386	7,13,938
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	6,496	...	6,496
Medical schools	1,15,762	...	...	12,602	6,259	1,34,623
Normal and Training schools ...	2,50,531	...	...	560	245	2,51,336
Engineering schools* ...	48,812	...	...	5,274	2,445	56,531
Technical and Industrial schools	2,90,539	...	...	9,834	10,548	3,10,921
Commercial schools†	966	...	...	2,240	...	3,206
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	86,450	...	...	...	3,514	89,964
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	87,018	...	...	...	350	87,368
Totals ...	8,80,078	...	...	37,006	23,361	9,40,445
GRAND TOTALS ...	27,23,341	...	...	6,39,477	45,959	34,08,777

* Includes Survey schools (none in the province).

† Includes clerical schools.

males in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1932-33.

Hostel charges (recurring)	..	...	Rs. 3,12,106.
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	,, 4,74,982.

District Board and Municipal Institutions.						Aided Institutions.		
Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	21,500	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,60,965	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,049	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,94,514	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,94,259	...	...
...	3,00,357	12,153	2,09,543	5,714	5,27,767	67,329	1,90,366	3,873
...	1,41,223	4,346	39,227	1,138	1,85,934	1,436	10,790	773
...	9,43,698	1,78,283	2,03,510	1,07,054	14,32,545	40,661	22,06,601	84,289
...	13,85,278	1,94,782	4,52,280	1,13,906	21,46,246	4,03,685	24,07,757	88,935
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,743	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	34,933	408	133
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,339	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,958	...	105
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	...
...	234	...	..	...	234	61,733	...	360
..	234	...	...	...	234	1,08,706	756	593
...	13,85,512	1,94,782	4,52,280	1,13,906	21,46,480	7,06,905	24,08,513	89,593

GENERAL TABLE III-A—*contd.*

—	Aided Institutions—*concld.*			Recognized unaided Institutions.		
	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	16	17	18	19	20	21
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	2,37,231	58,174	3,19,905	...	...	...
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science Colleges ...	1,26,548	12,144	2,99,657	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges ...	6,556	3,299	18,904	...	...	...
Totals ...	3,70,335	73,617	6,38,466	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools	8,17,470	1,46,044	12,57,773	2,91,869	88,314	3,80,183
Middle schools { English ...	3,39,013	1,33,180	7,33,761	70,049	50,561	1,20,610
Middle schools { Vernacular ...	6,862	5,569	25,430	...	730	730
Primary schools	5,57,396	5,30,001	34,18,948	83,892	69,165	1,53,057
Totals ...	17,20,741	8,14,794	54,35,912	4,45,810	2,08,770	6,54,580
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools ...	...	3,761	8,504	...	2,535	2,535
Engineering schools * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	503	1,87,506	2,23,483	...	2,602	2,602
Commercial schools†	3,432	746	6,517	6,623	745	7,368
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	911	5,251	11,225	...	...	...
Schools for Adults	28	...	376	...	300	300
Other schools	2,751	1,13,630	1,78,474	105	(b)1,15,968	1,16,073
Totals ...	7,625	3,10,894	4,28,579	6,728	1,22,150	1,28,878
GRAND TOTALS ...	20,98,701	11,99,305	65,02,957	4,52,538	3,30,920	7,83,458

*Includes Survey schools (none in the province).
†Includes clerical schools.
(*b*) Includes Rs. 1,148 for a building grant to an unaided *madrasa*.

GENERAL TABLE III-A—*concld.*

—	Total expenditure from— Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Grand total.
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	96,128	...	...	...	...	96,128
Inspection	7,65,414	...	1,315	...	6,513	7,73,242
Buildings, furniture and apparatus	1,14,761	2,55,497	36,966	29,707	2,79,981	7,16,912
Miscellaneous (*vide* page viii) ...	3,64,310	1,59,362	5,741	2,16,492	3,10,606	10,56,511
Totals ...	13,40,613	4,14,859	44,022	2,46,199	5,97,100	26,42,793
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.						
University	24,500	...	...	2,37,231	58,174	3,19,905 (a)
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	4,072	...	...	...	...	4,072 (a)
Arts and Science Colleges ...	8,25,582	...	...	3,02,358	20,173	11,48,113
Law	9,843	...	...	37,224	...	47,067
Medicine	1,66,767	...	...	38,560	...	2,05,327
Education	65,040	...	...	...	232	65,272
Engineering	1,24,758	...	...	19,648	...	1,44,406
Agriculture...	3,49,160	...	...	...	...	3,49,160
Veterinary	71,423	...	...	3,929	6,750	82,102
Intermediate Colleges ...	11,636	...	...	12,300	3,500	27,436
Totals ...	16,52,781	...	...	6,51,250	88,829	23,92,860
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools	6,37,757	...	...	14,22,843	2,41,554	23,02,154
Middle schools { English ...	1,02,696	4,90,723	16,026	6,26,470	1,89,627	14,25,542
Middle schools { Vernacular ...	1,436	1,52,013	5,119	46,089	7,437	2,12,094
Primary schools	46,792	31,50,299	2,62,572	8,44,985	7,06,238	50,10,886
Totals ...	7,88,681	37,93,035	2,83,717	29,40,387	11,44,856	89,50,676
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	6,496	...	6,496
Medical schools	1,15,762	...	..	12,602	6,259	1,34,623
Normal and Training schools ...	2,55,274	...	...	560	6,541	2,62,375
Engineering schools*	48,812	...	...	5,274	2,445	56,531
Technical and Industrial schools	3,25,472	408	133	10,337	2,00,656	5,37,006
Commercial schools†	3,305	...	...	12,295	1,491	17,091
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	86,450	...	...	..	3,514	89,964
Schools for Defectives ...	4,958	...	105	911	5,251	11,225
Schools for Adults	...	344	...	28	300	676
Other schools	(b)1,49,899	234	360	2,856	2,28,800	3,82,149
Totals ...	9,89,932	990	598	51,359	4,55,257	14,98,136
GRAND TOTALS ...	47,72,007	42,08,884	3,28,337	38,89,195	22,86,042	1,54,84,465

(*a*) Represents indirect expenditure only.
* Includes Survey schools (none in the province).
† Includes clerical schools.

GENERAL TABLE III-B.—Expenditure on Education for

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 2,155 spent by the

*Miscellaneous includes the following main items :—

Scholarships or stipends ... Rs. 21,038.

—	Government Institutions.					
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges :—						
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges ...	5,587	...	...	292	...	5,879
Totals ...	5,587	...	...	292	...	5,879
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools	67,432	...	...	17,271	476	85,179
Middle schools { English ...	6,995	...	...	...	...	6,995
Middle schools { Vernacular ...	12,474	...	...	...	...	12,474
Primary schools	11,504	...	...	1,167	19	12,690
Totals ...	98,405	...	...	18,438	495	1,17,338
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools ...	35,175	...	...	...	56	35,231
Technical and Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	35,175	...	...	...	56	35,231
GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES	1,39,167	...	...	18,730	551	1,58,448
Grand Totals for Males ...	27,23,341	...	...	6,39,477	45,959	34,08,777
GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL ...	28,62,508	...	...	6,58,207	46,510	35,67,225

females in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1932-33.

Public Works Department on educational buildings.

Hostel charges (recurring)	...	...	Rs. 1,00,985.
Contingencies and miscellaneous	..	...	,, 41,103.

District Board and Municipal Institutions.						Aided Institutions.		
Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	33,290	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	37,257	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,022	...	...
...	53,141	44,057	1,151	1,237	99,586	27,310	2,03,560	44,690
...	53,141	44,057	1,151	1,237	99,586	1,04,879	2,03,560	44,690
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	20,809	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,644	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	348	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	720	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	26,521	...	...
...	53,141	44,057	1,151	1,237	99,586	1,31,400	2,03,560	44,690
...	13,85,512	1,94,782	4,52,280	1,13,906	21,46,480	7,06,905	24,08,513	89,533
...	14,38,653	2,38,839	4,53,431	1,15,143	22,46,066	8,38,305	26,12,073	1,34,223

GENERAL TABLE III-B—*contd.*

—	Aided Institutions—*concld.*			Recognized unaided Institutions.		
	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	16	17	18	19	20	21
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges :—						
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools	40,354	12,526	93,170	...	...	...
Middle schools { English ...	16,251	64,189	1,17,697	278	13,307	13,585
Middle schools { Vernacular ...	1,425	8,372	16,819	...	1,272	1,272
Primary schools	30,363	78,368	3,84,291	57	7,281	7,338
Totals ...	88,393	1,70,455	6 11,977	335	21,860	22,195
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools ...	837	9,851	30,997	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	...	10,324	14,968	...	1,200	1,200
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	348	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	2,493	3,213	...	...	...
Totals ...	837	22,168	49,526	...	1,200	1,200
GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES	89,230	1,92,623	6,61,503	335	23,060	23,395
Grand Totals for Males ...	20,98,701	11,99,305	65,02,957	4,52,538	3,30,920	7,83,458
GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL ...	21,87,931	13,91,928	71,64,460	4,52,873	3,53,980	8,06,853

GENERAL TABLE III-B—*concld.*

—	Total expenditure from—					Grand total.
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	9,970	...	...	...	...	9,970
Inspection	52,836	...	...	...	...	52,836
Buildings, furniture and apparatus	6,217	8,144	11,606	2,400	27,067	55,434
*Miscellaneous (*vide* page xi)	60,717	17,388	1,007	34,343	49,671	1,63,126
Totals ...	1,29,740	25,532	12,613	36,743	76,738	2,21,366
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.						
Arts colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges :—						
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges ...	5,587	...	...	292	...	5,879
Totals ...	5,587	...	...	292	...	5,879
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools	1,00,722	...	...	57,625	20,002	1,78,349
Middle schools { English ...	44,252	...	...	16,529	77,496	1,38,277
Middle schools { Vernacular ...	19,496	...	...	1,425	9,644	30,565
Primary schools	38,814	2,56,701	88,747	32,738	86,905	5,03,905
Totals ...	2,03,284	2,56,701	88,747	1,08,317	1,94,047	8,51,096
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	....	...
Normal and Training schools ..	55,284	...	...	837	9,407	66,228
Technical and Industrial schools	4,644	...	...	...	11,524	16,168
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	348	...	...	...	...	348
Reformatory schools	...	...	..	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	720	...	...	...	2,493	3,213
Totals ...	61,696	...	...	837	23,424	85,957
GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES	4,00,307	2,82,233	1,01,360	1,46,189	2,94,209	12,24,298
Grand Totals for Males ...	47,72,007	42,08,884	3,28,337	38,89,195	22,86,042	1,54,84,465
GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL ...	(a) 51,72,314	(b) 44,91,117	(c) 4,29,697	40,35,384	25,80,251	1,67,08,763

(a) Includes Rs. 1,672 contributed by the Government of the United Provinces for the Bihar and Orissa Veterinary College ; and Rs. 30,986 paid by the Government of Bengal and Rs. 2,369 by the Government of Assam for the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh.
(b) Includes Rs. 29,14,422 from Government funds.
(c) Includes Rs. 1,65,577 from Government funds.

GENERAL TABLE IV-A.—Race or creed of male scholars receiving general education in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1932-33.

Race or creed.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of pupils from rural areas.
				Higher castes.	Others.							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total population	...	7,145	1,62,988	1,13,26,294	41,66,263	21,12,814	553	145	3,622	10,13,011	1,87,94,138	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.												
CLASSES.												
Primary ...	I	296	11,415	3,08,757	29,090	58,081	2	2	171	24,003	4,31,817	4,08,089
	II	79	3,104	1,32,583	7,883	21,131	1	...	65	6,503	1,71,340	1,60,685
	III	58	2,498	99,345	4,454	14,154	...	...	82	4,703	1,25,284	1,16,915
	IV	82	1,665	46,034	1,351	4,744	1	4	66	1,899	55,746	49,534
	V	58	1,306	35,569	699	3,568	2	1	63	1,214	42,480	37,085
Middle ...	VI	45	988	21,118	812	2,461	1	2	30	479	25,456	21,199
	VII	28	820	19,368	230	2,305	1		37	351	23,140	19,124
†High ...	VIII	23	364	7,845	58	1,350	...	...	15	81	9,736	6,141
	IX	10	235	6,344	38	1,067	...	...	8	59	7,751	4,703
	X	9	179	5,743	29	900	...	1	6	28	6,895	4,203
	XI	4	141	4,815	13	721	...	1	3	34	5,732	3,507
Totals	...	683	22,695	6,87,521	44,057	1,10,502	8	11	546	39,354	9,05,377	8,31,165
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Intermediate classes.	1st year	4	25	858	...	151	...	...	...	3	1,041	581
	2nd year	2	17	1,014	...	166	1	...	1	2	1,203	725
Degree classes	1st year	...	8	361	...	56	1	...	...	1	427	250
	2nd year	2	12	528	...	79	...	...	...	1	622	341
	3rd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post-graduate classes.	1st year	...	3	63	...	12	...	...	...	...	78	32
	2nd year	...	1	74	...	12	...	...	...	...	87	51
Research students	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2
Totals	...	8	66	2,900	...	477	2	...	1	7	3,461*	1,985
SCHOLARS IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.		691	22,761	6,90,421	44,057	1,10,979	10	11	547	39,361	9,08,838	8,33,150
SCHOLARS IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.		...	265	20,567	3,043	10,489	...	...	17	2,042	55,433	48,865
GRAND TOTALS	...	691	23,026	7,20,988	47,100	1,21,468	10	11	564	41,403	9,64,261	8,82,015

* Excludes 58 students of the Ravenshaw College reading law only.

†Lines could not be drawn, as the middle and high departments begin from classes VII and IX respectively, in European Schools.

GENERAL TABLE IV-B.—Race or creed of female scholars receiving general education in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1932-33.

Race or creed.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of pupils from rural areas.
			Higher castes.	Others.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total Population ...	5,643	1,66,124	16,205,865	4,312,352	2,151,976	366	96	2,031	1,038,985	18,683,438	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.											
Classes.											
Primary I	341	7,134	64,016	2,417	17,539	...	4	104	1,386	88,041	72,137
II	103	1,699	15,627	400	4,283	...	...	15	260	22,387	18,669
III	100	1,293	9,337	181	2,148	...	1	13	112	13,185	10,329
IV	93	859	1,819	11	93	...	2	5	26	2,908	1,571
V	54	629	1,070	8	52	...	1	6	18	1,838	902
Middle VI	51	360	291	...	9	...	...	...	3	723	253
VII	32	266	205	...	4	...	...	...	1	528	198
*High VIII	18	67	82	...	1	...	...	...	...	168	28
IX	6	57	61	...	1	...	...	...	...	125	19
X	2	35	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	10
XI	...	17	18	..	...	...	...	...	...	35	3
Totals ...	800	12,445	82,567	3,017	24,130	...	8	143	1,806	134,916	104,119
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.											
Intermediate classes. 1st year	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Intermediate classes. 2nd year	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Degree classes 1st year	...	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	...
Degree classes 2nd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Degree classes 3rd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post-graduate classes. 1st year	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Post-graduate classes. 2nd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research students ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
Scholars in Recognized Institutions.	800	12,449	83,577	3,017	24,130	...	8	143	1,806	1,24,930	104,119
Scholars in unrecognized institutions.	...	95	5,860	253	2,173	...	...	...	127	8,508	7,175
GRAND TOTALS ...	800	12,544	88,437	3,270	26,303	...	8	143	1,933	1,33,438	111,294

*Lines could not be drawn, as the middle and high departments begin from classes VII and IX, respectively, in European Schools.

GENERAL TABLE V-A.—Race or creed of male scholars receiving vocational and special education in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1932-33.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of pupils from rural areas.
			Higher castes.	Others.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SCHOOL EDUCATION.											
Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ...	...	..	94	...	19	...	...	...	...	113	65
Medical schools ...	...	10	291	...	68	...	...	...	...	369	260
Normal and Training schools.	...	101	1,271	18	281	...	...	1	48	1,720	1,668
Engineering and Surveying schools.	...	8	99	1	1	...	...	...	...	109	81
Technical and Industrial schools.	84	272	969	100	202	...	3	15	58	1,703	870
Commercial schools	...	12	252	6	47	...	...	...	...	317	102
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	3	107	41	57	...	...	...	2	210	210
Schools for Defectives	...	37	28	...	3	...	...	...	3	71	23
Schools for Adults	...	13	18	3	45	...	...	...	7	86	85
Other schools ...	...	110	10,323	38	3,560	...	...	...	21	14,052	11,401
Totals ...	84	566	13,452	207	4,283	...	3	16	139	18,750	14,750
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.											
Law	...	...	263	...	49	...	...	...	...	312*	243
Medicine ...	..	4	208	...	52	...	...	...	...	264	101
Education ...	...	3	55	...	14	...	...	...	...	72	43
Engineering ...	...	1	91	...	11	...	...	...	...	103†	57
Agriculture ...	1	1	7	...	5	...	...	1	...	15	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science	...	6	22	1	15	...	...	...	...	44	21
Totals ...	1	15	646	1	146	...	...	1	...	810	465
GRAND TOTALS	85	581	14,098	208	4,429	...	3	17	139	19,560	15,215

*Includes 58 students of the Ravenshaw College reading Law only.

†Excludes 162 students not reading the University Course.

GENERAL TABLE V-B.—Race or creed of female scholars receiving vocational and special education in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1932-33.

—	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of pupils from rural areas.
			Higher castes.	Others.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SCHOOL EDUCATION.											
Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	5
Normal and Training schools.	...	187	74	...	33	...	...	...	...	244	131
Engineering and Surveying schools.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools.	...	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	340	253
Commercial schools.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools .	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	50	50
Reformatory schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives.	...	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	21
Schools for Adult	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other schools ...	...	128	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	137	90
Totals ...	...	670	84	...	34	...	...	1	11	800	551
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.											
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS...	...	670	84	...	34	...	...	1	11	800	551

GENERAL TABLE VI-A.—Teachers (Men) in the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1932-33.

—	Trained Teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained Teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
						Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
	A degree.	Passed Intermediate or matric, or school final.	Passed middle school.	Passed upper primary or lower primary school.	Lower qualifications.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.												
Primary schools—												
Government ...	...	...	23	1	...	...	...	...	3	24	3	27
District Board and Municipal.	...	17	4,771	810	1	...	...	9	2,565	5,599	2,574	8,173
Aided ...	...	19	9,738	2,929	14	...	2	8	12,874	12,700	12,884	25,584
Unaided ...	...	2	171	72	1	...	1	3	2,651	246	2,655	2,901
Totals ...	...	38	14,703	3,812	16	...	3	20	18,093	18,569	18,116	36,685
Middle schools—												
Government ...	7	16	30	...	...	...	...	4	6	53	10	63
District Board and Municipal.	3	231	1,124	26	...	2	36	58	468	1,384	564	1,948
Aided ...	6	295	754	22	...	9	74	145	570	1,077	798	1,875
Unaided ...	1	54	115	4	...	1	23	11	224	174	259	433
Totals ...	17	596	2,023	52	...	12	133	218	1,268	2,688	1,631	4,319
High schools—												
Government ...	199	90	105	...	...	7	15	43	60	394	125	591
District Board and Municipal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	118	195	161	2	...	123	253	157	488	476	1,021	1,497
Unaided ...	35	76	33	...	...	28	142	32	253	144	455	599
Totals ...	352	361	299	2	...	158	410	232	801	1,014	1,601	2,615
GRAND TOTALS	369	995	17,025	3,866	16	170	546	470	20,162	22,271	21,348	43,619

GENERAL TABLE VI-D.—Teachers (Women) in the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1932-33.

—	Trained Teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained Teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
						Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
	A degree.	Passed Intermediate or matric. or school final.	Passed middle school.	Passed upper primary or lower primary school.	Lower qualifications.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.												
Primary schools—												
Government ...	...	...	12	9	...	...	...	...	1	21	1	22
District Board and Municipal.	...	2	48	52	...	...	1	1	124	102	126	228
Aided ...	.	30	162	126	...	...	1	6	956	318	963	1,281
Unaided ...	...	...	7	4	...	...	1	...	77	11	78	89
Totals ...	...	32	229	191	...	...	3	7	1,158	452	1,168	1,620
Middle schools—												
Government ...	...	4	15	4	...	...	...	1	1	23	2	25
District Board and Municipal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	6	19	134	11	...	...	6	1	45	170	52	222
Unaided ...	1	1	22	3	...	1	...	...	24	27	25	52
Totals ...	7	24	171	18	...	1	6	2	70	220	79	299
High schools—												
Government ...	8	4	11	1	...	...	5	1	7	24	13	37
District Board and Municipal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	6	39	15	9	...	...	4	2	20	59	26	85
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	14	33	26	10	...	...	9	3	27	83	39	122
GRAND TOTALS	21	89	426	219	...	1	18	12	1,255	755	1,286	2,041

GENERAL TABLE VII.—European Education in Bihar and Orissa during the official year 1932-33.

Total European and Anglo-Indian population.			Percentage to European and Anglo-Indian population of those at school.		
Males—	Females—	Total—	Males—	Females—	Total—
7,145	5,643	12,788	10·5	15·3	12·6

—	Institutions.	Scholars on 31st March 1933.	Number of females in institutions for males and *vice versa*.	Number of non-Europeans on the roll.	Teachers.		Expenditure from—				
					Trained.	Untrained.	Government funds.	Local funds.*	Fees.	Other sources.	Total expenditure.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High schools ...	3	422	67	64	22	10	28,068	...	44,247	30,196	102,511
Middle schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools ...	7	316	136	3	15	5	7,377	...	12,829	13,520	33,726
Totals ...	10	738	203	67	37	15	35,445	...	57,076	43,716	1,36,237
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.											
High schools ...	2	441	54	82	20	10	14,606	...	33,094	12,741	60,441
Middle schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools ...	9	434	162	36	20	10	10,781	...	22,635	15,003	48,419
Totals ...	11	875	216	118	40	20	25,387	...	55,729	27,744	1,08,860
GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL INSTITUTIONS.	21	1,613	...	185	77	35	60,832	...	1,12,805	71,460	2,45,097

Expenditure on buildings by Public Works Department—Nil.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

	Rs.
Scholarships and stipends ...	12,143
Hostel charges (recurring) ...	96,188
Contingencies and Miscellaneous.	14,057

Inspection ...	3,064	...	...	...	3,064
Buildings, etc.	5,738	...	2,400	18,149	26,287
Miscellaneous...	44,640	...	63,870	13,878	1,22,388
Totals ...	53,442	...	66,270	32,027	1,51,739
GRAND TOTALS.	1,14,274	...	1,79,075	1,03,487	3,96,836

* Includes both District Board and Municipal Funds.

GENERAL TABLE VIII.—Examination results, Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1932-33.

Examination.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.												
ARTS AND SCIENCE.												
M. A.	85	26	111	52	18	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Sc.	14	...	14	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Honours) ...	136	...	136	55	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. (Honours) ...	32	...	32	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Pass) ...	566	30	596	171 (a)	6	177	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. (Pass) ...	81	...	81	26 (b)	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
LAW.												
Master of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Law ...	346	...	346	138	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...
MEDICINE.												
M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. B., B. S.	121	...	121	44	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
ENGINEERING.												
Bachelor of C. E. ...	26	...	26	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
EDUCATION.												
B. Ed.	8	2	10	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.												
Intermediate in Arts ...	996	27	1,023	385	6	391	2	2	4	2	1	3
Intermediate in Science	525	...	525	188	...	188	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching.	148	31	179	130	14	144	..	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate in Civil Engineering.	24	...	24	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.												
(a) ON COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.												
Matriculation ...	4,623	460	5,083	1,350	71	1,421	28	7	35	14	...	14
School Leaving ...	76	...	76	31	...	31	3	...	3	1	...	1

* Appearing from a recognized institution.
(a) Includes 21 candidates for Honours.
(b) ,, 7 candidates ,, ,,

GENERAL TABLE VIII—*concld.*

Examination.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.
——	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(*a*) ON COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL COURSE —*concld.*												
European High school ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge School Certificate.	13	...	13	8	...	8	5	...	5	3	...	3
(*b*) ON COMPLETION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL COURSE.												
Cambridge Junior ...	25	...	25	11	...	11	16	...	16	12	...	12
European Middle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	13,746	2	13,748	8,900	1	8,901	243 (*c*)	14	257	184 (*d*)	12	196
Vernacular Middle ...	(*a*)4,460	203	4,663	(*b*)4,238	70	4,308	100	36	136	93	13	106
(*c*) ON COMPLETION OF PRIMARY COURSE.												
Upper Primary ...	33,387	...	33,387	27,999	...	27,999	1,265	2	1,267	1,026	1	1,027
Lower Primary ...	101,873	...	101,873	71,951	...	71,951	8,539	...	8,539	6,363	...	6,363
(*d*) ON COMPLETION OF VOCATIONAL COURSE.												
For teachers' certificates :—												
Vernacular, Higher	146	31	177	116	23	139	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular, Lower	1,272	457	1,729	990	158	1,148	71	1	72	69	...	69
At Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Law schools ...	38	...	38	31	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical schools ...	110	...	110	75	...	75	...	1	1	...	1	1
At Engineering schools †	64	...	64	41	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Technical and Industrial schools.	443	...	443	402	..	402	27	...	27	27	...	27
At Commercial schools	272	...	272	217	...	217	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
At other schools†† ...	33	...	33	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Appearing from a recognized institution.

† Includes survey schools.

†† The results of Madrasas and Sanskrit Tols are shown in Chapter VIII.

(*a*) Includes 2,859 candidates from M. E. schools.

(*b*) Includes 1,485 candidates who appeared for the M. E. examination.

(*c*) Includes 41 candidates from M. E. schools.

(*d*) Includes 34 candidates who appeared for the M. E. examination.

GENERAL TABLE IX.

GENERAL TABLE IX.—Statistics of educational Institutions in rural areas

Types of institutions.	Number of Institutions and Scholars.							
	Government.		District Board.		Private.		Total.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.—RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
FOR MALES.								
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	2	59	...	...	...	..	2	59
High Schools	1	195	...	...	69	15,136	70	15,331
Middle Schools	2	238	320	34,951	360	35,305	682	70,494
Primary Schools	1	49	2,971	157,105	20,991	621,761	23,963	778,915
Training Schools	80	1,640	...	...	3	75	83	1,715
Agricultural Schools... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults	...	...	...	...	1	39	1	39
Other schools	13	614	1	25	265	8,035	279	8,674
Totals ...	99	2,795	3,292	192,081	21,689	680,351	25,080	875,227
FOR FEMALES.								
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools	2	224	...	..	5	1,027	7	1,251
Primary Schools	1	32	132	4,973	1,949	45,567	2,082	50,572
Training Schools	3	60	...	...	5	94	8	154
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	1	50	1	50
Schools for adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	7	491	7	491
Totals ...	6	316	132	4,973	1,967	47,229	2,105	52,518
Grand Total for all recognized Institutions.	105	3,111	3,424	197,054	23,656	727,580	27,185	9,27,745
II.—UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
For Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,013	51,295
For Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	4,872
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,246	56,167
Grand Total for all Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,431	983,912

in the province of Bihar and Orissa for the year 1932-33.

Expenditure on institutions.				Number of Teachers.			
From Government Funds.	From District Board Funds.	From other sources.	Total expenditure.	In Government schools	In District Board schools.	In Private schools.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,26,382	3,891	16,656	4,46,929	8	...	...	8
1,72,090	1,985	5,62,064	7,36,139	17	...	857	874
58,342	7,87,611	7,66,240	16,12,193	16	1,852	1,929	3,797
41,065	33,46,872	14,81,970	48,69,907	3	7,167	26,438	33,608
2,64,921	...	7,718	2,72,639	107	...	16	123
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
...	348	28	376	...	...	3	3
1,49,914	902	1,37,808	2,88,624	12	1	463	476
11,12,714	41,41,609	29,72,484	82,26,807	163	9,020	29,706	38,889
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
12,080	126	25,667	37,873	10	...	57	67
4,923	2,77,000	44,843	3,26,766	2	228	2,221	2,451
36,854	...	7,472	44,326	7	...	15	22
348	...	...	348	...	...	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,388	...	4,813	7,201	...	...	24	24
56,593	2,77,126	82,795	4,16,514	19	228	2,321	2,568
11,69,307	44,18,735	30,55,279	86,43,321	182	9,248	32,027	41,457
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX I.—Statement showing the percentage of Indian children at school to the total Indian population in each district in the province of Bihar and Orissa in 1932-33.

District.	Total Indian population.			Number of Indian children at school.			Percentage of Indian children at school to the total Indian population.			Total percentage in the previous year.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna ...	954,486	889,473	1,843,959	64,558	9,119	73,677	6·8	1·03	4·0	3·8
Gaya ...	1,193,458	1,194,634	2,388,092	59,879	6,949	66,828	5·02	·6	2·8	2·7
Shahabad ...	999,007	994,304	1,993,311	58,778	3,807	62,585	5·9	·4	3·1	3·0
Total for Patna Division.	3,146,951	3,078,411	6,225,362	183,215	19,875	203,090	5·8	·6	3·3	3·1
Saran ...	1,219,909	1,266,312	2,486,221	67,780	4,666	72,446	5·6	·4	2·9	2·8
Champaran ...	1,080,851	1,064,632	2,145,483	41,554	5,507	47,061	3·8	·5	2·2	2·1
Muzaffarpur ...	1,443,621	1,497,090	2,940,711	69,277	6,853	76,130	4·8	·5	2·6	2·5
Darbhanga ...	1,570,822	1,595,028	3,165,850	75,158	8,347	83,505	4·8	·5	2·6	2·6
Total for Tirhut Division.	5,315,203	5,423,062	10,738,265	253,769	25,373	279,142	4·8	·5	2·6	2·5
Monghyr ...	1,145,067	1,140,762	2,285,829	58,070	7,793	65,863	5·07	·7	2·9	2·9
Bhagalpur ...	1,134,201	1,107,269	2,241,470	56,403	8,261	64,664	5·0	·7	2·9	2·8
Purnea ...	1,125,817	1,053,397	2,179,214	54,128	9,467	63,595	4·8	·9	2·9	2·7
Santal Parganas	1,025,671	1,025,268	2,050,939	46,075	5,138	51,213	4·5	·5	2·5	2·4
Total for Bhagalpur Division.	4,430,756	4,326,696	8,757,452	214,676	30,659	245,335	4·8	·7	2·8	2·7
Cuttack ...	1,027,991	1,148,359	2,176,350	77,569	13,782	91,351	7·5	1·2	4·2	4·2
Balasore ...	480,467	510,052	990,519	31,786	6,895	38,681	6·6	1·4	3·9	4·2
Puri ...	500,053	534,798	1,034,851	31,320	5,616	36,936	6·3	1·05	3·6	3·5
Sambalpur ...	431,404	449,452	880,856	18,067	3,760	21,827	4·2	·8	2·5	2·6
Angul ...	108,914	113,796	222,710	7,670	1,724	9,394	7·04	1·5	4·2	4·3
Total for Orissa Division.	2,548,829	2,756,457	5,305,286	166,412	31,777	198,189	6·5	1·2	3·7	3·8
Hazaribagh ...	751,766	765,224	1,516,990	24,664	3,424	28,088	3·3	·4	1·9	1·8
Ranchi ...	776,675	789,636	1,566,311	47,210	12,309	59,519	6·08	1·6	3·8	3·8
Palamau ...	409,742	408,932	818,674	17,175	2,246	19,421	4·2	·5	2·4	2·3
Manbhum ...	938,793	969,828	1,808,621	49,690	4,873	54,563	5·3	·6	3·02	2·9
Singhbhum ...	468,278	459,549	927,827	21,972	2,888	24,860	4·7	·6	2·6	2·6
Total for Chota Nagpur Division.	3,345,254	3,293,169	6,638,423	160,711	25,740	186,451	4·8	·8	2·8	2·8
GRAND TOTAL...	18,786,993	18,877,795	37,664,788	978,783	133,424	1,112,207	5·2	·7	2·9	2·9

APPENDIX II.—Statement showing particulars of Madrasas, Maktabs, Tols and Sanskrit Pathshalas in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1932-33.

Particulars.		Classed in general table III as "primary schools".	Classed in general table III as "other schools".	Classed in general table III as "private institutions".	Total.
1		2	3	4	5
MADRASAS.					
1. Institutions	for males ...	...	50	42	92
	for females ...	...	...	...	...
2. Pupils	males ...	...	3,456	2,248	5,704
	females ...	...	1	43	44
3. Expenditure from provincial funds	Rs.	...	49,816	...	49,816
4. Expenditure from district or local funds	,,	...	18	...	18
5. Expenditure from municipal funds	,,	...	...	...	..
6. Fees	,,	...	2,629	712	3,341
7. Other sources	,,	...	74,874	31,254	1,06,128
8. Total expenditure	,,	...	1,27,337	31,966	1,59,303
MAKTABS.					
1. Institutions	for males ...	2,581	...	302	2,883
	for females ...	745	...	66	811
2. Pupils	males ...	67,516	...	6,224	73,740
	females ...	21,776	...	1,905	23,681
3. Expenditure from provincial funds	Rs.	8,526	...	...	8,526
4. Expenditure from district or local funds	,,	2,87,401	...	...	2,87,401
5. Expenditure from municipal funds	,,	64,070	...	...	64,070
6. Fees	,,	79,308	...	7,092	86,400
7. Other sources	,,	71,375	...	11,169	82,544
8. Total expenditure	,,	5,10,680	...	18,261	5,28,941
TOLS.					
1. Institutions	for males ...	...	316	17	333
	for females ...	...	...	...	...
2. Pupils	males ...	...	10,040	442	10,482
	females ...	...	8	...	8
3. Expenditure from provincial funds	Rs.	...	75,213	...	75,213
4. Expenditure from district or local funds	,,	...	234	...	234
5. Expenditure from municipal funds	,,	...	360	...	360
6. Fees	,,	...	234	...	234
7. Other sources	,,	...	1,82,841	12,695	1,95,536
8. Total expenditure	,,	...	2,58,882	12,695	2,71,577
SANSKRIT PATHSHALAS.					
1. Institutions	for males ...	772	...	41	813
	for females ...	2	...	...	2
2. Pupils	males ...	20,540	...	903	21,443
	females ...	474	...	...	474
3. Expenditure from provincial funds	Rs.	...	...	...	...
4. Expenditure from district or local funds	,,	88,290	...	...	88,290
5. Expenditure from municipal funds	,,	6,696	...	...	6,696
6. Fees	,,	7,319	...	72	7,391
7. Other sources	,,	21,175	...	1,281	22,456
8. Total expenditure	,,	1,23,480	...	1,353	1,24,833

BOGP (DPI) 33—654—13-9-1933—MMG.

No. 3251-E.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA
(MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.)

RESOLUTION.

Dated the 11th September 1933.

READ—

The report on the progress of education in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1932-33.

Mr. H. LAMBERT was in charge of the Department up to the 25th October 1932. The permanent Director, Mr. G. E. Fawcus, C.I.E., O.B.E., returned from leave on the 29th October and remained in charge for the rest of the year. Mr. S. C. Tripathi, who was Deputy Director throughout the year, acted as Director from the 26th to the 28th October. Miss P. A. D'Abreu worked as inspectress of schools except for a short spell of leave. The post of special officer for primary and girls' education continued in abeyance on account of financial stringency.

2. *Superior staff.*—Four posts in the Indian Educational Service were abolished during the year while the actual strength of the service was reduced by one owing to the premature retirement of Mr. F. B. Whitmore. The strength of the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service, class I, increased from 9 to 12 in the men's branch and from 3 to 4 in the women's branch. The number of posts in the Educational Services, class II and class III, and subordinate services remained fairly constant, the only notable change being the revival of four posts of special inspecting officers for schools for the depressed classes, which were abolished in the previous year on account of financial stringency.

3. *The Patna University.*—The Senate and the Syndicate were reconstituted under the Patna University Act of 1917 as amended by the Bihar and Orissa Act, I of 1932. The reconstituted Senate includes two Fellows nominated by His Excellency the Chancellor on the ground that they have rendered

eminent services to the cause of education and seven benefactors who have become Fellows for life on payment of sums of not less than Rs. 1 lakh to or for the purposes of the University or of a college. The fact that the University was able to meet the entire cost of constructing quarters for the Registrar and Assistant Registrar from the year's income inspite of a 10 per cent. reduction in the Government grant proves that the financial position of the University is most satisfactory. But there are numerous other desirable projects which must depend on the generosity of the public and Government hope that the example set by the Hon'ble Sir Ganesh Datta Singh, Minister for Local Self-Government, who has followed up his previous endowment of a lakh of rupees for loan scholarships by a further endowment of Rs. 2 lakhs will be followed by rich benefactors throughout the province.

4. *College education.*—The roll number in the arts and science colleges declined from 3,579 to 3,553. The Tej Narayan Jubilee College at Bhagalpur, however, registered an increase in the roll from 498 to 560 which is attributed chiefly to the reputation which the college is gaining under its present Principal, Mr. R. P. Khosla, of the Indian Educational Service.

Amongst notable additions to the facilities for college education in the province may be mentioned the admission of the Ravenshaw College to the B. Sc. honours standard in physics, chemistry and botany, of the same college up to the intermediate standard in Oriya as a principal subject, of Patna College and the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College up to the same standard in Hindi as a principal subject and of the Bihar National College up to the B. A. pass standard in economics with effect from the session 1933-34. The Patna College was also affiliated up to the B. A standard in geography with effect from July 1932.

The only striking change amongst the professional colleges was the fall in roll at the Patna Law College from 333 to 282 largely due to the continued economic depression.

5. *Secondary education.*—The number of high schools increased by 8 and the number of middle English schools by 60 as against an average increase of 5 or 6 in the number of high schools and 30 in the case of middle English schools during the quinquennium ending 31st March 1932. The economic depression has been partly responsible for the increase because of the growing unemployment amongst educated young men who are anxious to start schools for whatever little they get

as teachers. The Director has rightly drawn attention to the serious problem created by the growth of these schools which facilitate the flow of young men from their village homes to urban centres and thus intensify the growing problem of unemployment amongst educated young men. It is obviously impossible to refuse recognition to schools which are conducted efficiently without help from public funds and it may be desirable to reduce the number of secondary schools maintained from public funds and utilise the savings thus effected to start technical and industrial schools and foster the growth of industry to secure profitable employment for the products of industrial and technical education. A few secondary schools maintained from public funds are no doubt necessary to set up a high standard, but there is little justification for a large number of such schools when private enterprise is able to conduct similar schools efficiently without any help.

6. *Primary education.*—The number of primary schools registered a further decrease from 27,571 to 27,426 but the fall in the number of pupils has not only been arrested but there was actually a small increase in the number from 883,603 to 891,231. The reduction of 10 per cent. in the Government grant for primary education was partly met by an increase in the expenditure by local bodies from their own funds and partly by what the Director terms "the fatally simple method of reducing the already low pay of the teachers". Government have found it possible during the current year to restore the 10 per cent. cut in primary education to the extent of 5·78 per cent. and they have made it clear that the increase has been effected on the understanding that local bodies will pay to the teachers the prescribed minimum scales of pay. Government trust that all local bodies will loyally carry out these instructions and help to raise the standard of teaching by raising the morale of the teachers.

Government are pleased to note the steady rise in the number of upper primary schools, the steady improvement in the percentage of pupils in the higher classes, the restriction of admissions to the month of January, the increased attention being paid to inexpensive indigenous games and the various improvements being effected in the actual methods of teaching.

7. *Oriental studies.*—The number of recognised Sanskrit *tols* rose from 305 to 316, while the number of recognised *pathshalas* rose from 750 to 774 including two separate

pathshalas for girls which were opened during the year. The roll number at these institutions and at the two Sanskrit colleges increased from 30,165 to 31,557 inspite of the discontinuance of the grant of stipends and rewards on the results of the Sanskrit examinations and the curtailment by 4 per cent. of the sum placed at the disposal of the Sanskrit Association for grants to *tols*. The total expenditure from public funds on Sanskrit education other than that given in arts colleges and secondary schools amounted to Rs. 2,14,544 against a total of Rs. 2,28,218 in the previous year.

The number of *madrasas* remained 50, but the number of pupils rose from 3,415 to 3,457 inspite of reduction in Government grants as in the case of Sanskrit education.

The increase in the number of pupils taking up oriental studies is possibly another sign of the growing recognition that secondary and higher education does not necessarily solve the problem of unemployment.

8. *Education of Muhammadans.*—The number of recognised *maktabs* decreased from 3,347 to 3,326, but the number of their pupils rose from 87,347 to 89,292. The number of middle schools teaching *Urdu* rose from 275 to 291 and that of upper primary schools teaching *Urdu* from 337 to 371. The number of Muhammadan pupils in the middle stage increased from 4,488 to 4,799 and in high schools from 3,919 to 4,040 The percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils in the province has further risen from 13·5 per cent. to 13·6 per cent. which is well ahead of the percentage on population basis.

The expenditure from public funds incurred specially for the benefit of Muhammadan pupils amounted to Rs. 5,56,829 including figures for those schools and classes only, which are conducted entirely on the *Urdu* basis, but excluding figures for bi-lingual schools which used to be included in previous reports.

9. *Education of girls.*—The number of Indian girls in girls' schools increased from 71,883 to 74,876, while the number of girls attending boys' schools increased from 53,747 to 58,500. The progress of co-education is particularly encouraging. The direct expenditure on recognised girls' schools increased from Rs. 8,16,444 to Rs. 8,34,072, while a number of new schools are being started without aid from public funds. Five middle English schools for girls are endeavouring to become high schools in the near future. It is gratifying to note that the education

of girls is thus making rapid progress inspite of the prevailing depression.

10. *Aborigines and depressed classes.*—The number of Christian aborigines under instruction continued to increase from 31,758 to 32,680, but the number of non-Christian aborigines registered a fall which may be partly attributed to changes in classification in the last Census and partly to the economic depression. The number of depressed class pupils was 49,207 including the figures for 31 castes included in the category of depressed classes in the last Census report.

11. *Physical education.*—The posts of the school medical officers and their assistants and that of the lady school medical officer, which were abolished at the end of the previous year, have since been revived. Several district boards have also arranged for the medical inspection of the middle schools under their control. The arrangements for the medical inspection of the Government hostels at Patna are being improved by the substitution of a staff of four temporary assistant surgeons for the whole-time assistant surgeon.

The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are also reported to be making steady progress.

12. In conclusion, Government in the Ministry of Education take this opportunity to record their very high appreciation of able and efficient administration of the department by Messrs. Fawcus and Lambert during the year under review. Acknowledgments are also due to the chairmen of local bodies and the large number of officials and non-officials who contributed to the successful working of the department during a period of considerable difficulty due to financial stringency.

By order of the Government of Bihar and Orissa
(Ministry of Education),

B. K. GOKHALE,

Secretary.

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